

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
RAIN  
Barometer 29.75

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 28 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 89  
Humidity " 98 " 69

August 28 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 89  
Humidity " 93 " 64

3006 日八十月七年卯乙

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### INCREASE IN ENGLAND'S WHEAT ACREAGE.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE LOSSES AROUSE KEENEST INTEREST.

### British Devise Plan Rendering Work of Submarines Increasingly Dangerous.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY NOT SUCCESSFUL.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### ADMIRALTY'S REVELATION AS TO SUBMARINE LOSSES.

### GERMANY'S PIRATICAL POLICY NOT A SUCCESS.

August 27, 12.50 a.m.  
The Admiralty's revelation as to the important losses of German submarines has aroused the keenest interest. The newspapers reproduce this in connection with the recent confession by the German expert, Captain Persius. That the submarine policy was nothing like so successful as German had hoped, as the British had devised a plan rendering the work of submarines increasingly dangerous. The inferences drawn from these statements have been further confirmed.

### LORD SELBOURNE AND AGRICULTURE.

### INCREASE IN CATTLE AND WHEAT ACREAGE.

August 27, 12.50 p.m.  
In a speech by Lord Selbourne to a deputation of farmers, he stated that Lord Milner's Committee, on the extension of agriculture in England, had recommended that the Government should guarantee wheat growers a minimum of forty five shillings a quarter for four years. The Government had decided not to adopt the proposal. The Admiralty had been carefully consulted, the navy had the submarine menace well in hand and there was no fear of the interruption of sea communications though they might periodically be disturbed. More, the latest returns showed the increase in wheat acreage to be a half million acres—nearly 30 per cent. increase—the increase in cattle 384,000 and the increase in sheep 450,000. The cattle figures are an absolute record.  
Lord Selbourne admitted a scheme for helping the farmers through the medium of County Councils.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY TRIES TO BULLY BULGARIA.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.  
According to the correspondent of the Times at Bucharest Bulgaria has been informed of the intended aggression and warned that the fate of Belgium awaits her in case of resistance, but that if she acquiesces in the German plans she will have a free hand in exacting vengeance for the defeats of 1913. Everything depends on the attitude of Roumania, of which at present there is no indication.

### GERMANY'S ADVANCE ON SERBIA.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.  
There comes news of great concentration of Austro-German troops on the north bank of the Danube, for an anti-Serbian campaign. Profiting by the lessons of the disastrous advance on western Serbia last year, Austro-German commanders have apparently decided to attack Serbia from the north-east, with a view to continuing the advance through Bulgaria.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIANS.

### STUBBORNLY CONTEST ENEMY WHILE RETIRING.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.  
The Russians are still stubbornly contesting the enemy's advance while retiring to new lines. Two German armies are closing in on Bialystok from the west and north-west, but like the evacuation of Osovices the evacuation of Bialystok will be a natural sequel to the Russian withdrawal to the right bank of the Niemen. On the other hand the Russians will probably continue to hold Grodno, which is strongly fortified, till the bulk of the armies have reached their appointed positions to the east of Vilna.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.  
A German communique reports the advance of General von Mackensen's armies against Brest has further progressed from the north and south-west, while the German armies are wading through the morasses around Brest Litovsk.

### TSAR INTERVIEWED.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.  
The Tsar has granted an interview to the French Ex-Minister M. Orpelli. The latter says that His Majesty's apartments are like a great business office, where he works long hours, receiving despatches and reports, making notes by his own hand.  
His Majesty spoke firmly of the desire of the whole Russian people to continue the war to a victorious end.

### SHELL OUTPUT DOUBLED.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.  
A message from Petrograd states that M. Shengereff, President of the Defence Committee of the Duma, interviewed, said that during the last two months the quantity of shells sent to the front had been doubled. New arrangements had resulted in a further steady increase, and the shell crisis was over.

### REPORTED FALL OF BREST LITOVSK.

August 28, 8.10 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam a Berlin official message states that Brest Litovsk has fallen.  
The Austro-German troops stormed the fortifications west and northwest of the front, and penetrated, last night, the inner fortifications, whereupon the enemy delivered up the fortress.

### RETIRING ON MIDDLE NIEMEN.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.  
A Petrograd communique states that the Russians repulsed the enemy at Sventi, near Nivinsk.  
The Russians are retiring on the middle Niemen in conformity with instructions.

### GERMANS FIRE ON RESCUE PARTY.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.  
Particulars of the sinking of a German destroyer off Neuport, by two French destroyers, show that the French started to rescue the crew, but the shore batteries opened a hot fire, compelling them to leave the crew to their fate.

### ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

### AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BOMBS BRESCIA.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.  
A Rome communique states that the Italians have captured the head of the Stimo Valley, taking eight husmen and much ammunition material.  
An Austrian aeroplane bombed Brescia killing six civilians.

### GERMANY'S UNFIT.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.  
Reuter's Berne correspondent says that a Bill has been introduced in the Reichstag amending the army law by providing that men who were rejected as permanently unfit, be absolutely exempt, only in peace time. It is evidently hoped to find some, even among these, capable of service in some form or other.

### THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.  
The Times says that the colleagues of Sir E. H. Borden, M.P., mentioned on the 21st, will be Lord Reading and Sir Babington-Smith.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE DARDANELLES.

### SIR IAN HAMILTON'S PRAISE.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.  
According to a Sydney message General Sir Ian Hamilton has cabled to the Commonwealth Premier saying that the Australians and New Zealanders can not be praised too highly. Their magnificent night march was so near impracticability that the Turks did not believe such a feat would be attempted. Their dash and vigour in attack reflect credit on the officers and men.

### LT. ROTHSCHILD WOUNDED.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.  
Lieutenant Anthony de Rothschild, son of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, has been wounded at the Dardanelles.

### STORY OF THE LANDING AT SUVLA BAY.

August 28, 1.20 p.m.  
Reuter's statement from the Dardanelles shows that the landing at Suvla Bay was accompanied by a demonstration on a large scale by the forces on Achi Baba, in order to hold the enemy and to prevent him from sending back reinforcements from the front to protect the threatened flank.

The Turkish army is stretched along the hills and valleys of the peninsula from Balair to Achi Baba like a monstrous serpent with an armed head, facing us on the slopes of Achi Baba. Our duty was to keep this head occupied, and it was known that the enemy was massing troops in front, for some days, and it was generally believed he himself meant to attack, at the same time. The belief was amply confirmed by the vigour and doggedness which the Turks—obviously the enemy's freshest and best troops, displayed both in attack and defence. Our guns on the morning of the 6th, battered the enemy's trenches in front of Krithia and followed in the afternoon with a two hours' bombardment, surpassing anything yet seen on the Peninsula. The enemy's trenches were concealed in a veil of smoke from the bursting shells, and occasionally a heart-breaking roar overhead indicated the passage of a heavy shell which would alight with a terrific burst on Achi Baba, making the hill look like an erupting volcano.

All promised well for the coming attack, as it seemed impossible that anything human could be capable of fight after such a pulverising attack. This was launched at 3.50, the attacking regiments leaped the trenches and rushed the enemy's front line despite machine gun and rifle fire. The Territorials also participated in the assault. The object of the attack was merely to hold the Turks and the main object was attained, for the captured trench was evacuated the same evening.

The next morning the French started with a dozen rounds of heavy artillery soon after dawn, and at the same hour the troops were being rushed ashore at Suvla Bay. It was more than ever important to keep the enemy engaged on the southern front. Accordingly, our guns threw a hurricane of shells on the Turkish trenches. Our infantry attack was launched about 9.50. Lines after line of brown figures ran through the smoke to the main Turkish trench, which was captured in great style, the Turks retreating across the open under fire. The position was now the same as on the preceding day. After the attack, during which as much damage was done to the enemy as possible, the troops were withdrawn to their own first line. The enemy continued a storm of rifle fire all night, but had had enough, for by day he did not dare to counter-attack.

Headquarters thanked the troops for the excellent service rendered in keeping the enemy's best troops engaged on Achi Baba.

### THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

### DR. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S STATEMENT.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in a statement to the Associated Press of America declared that he has not yet received particulars of the sinking of the Arabic, but if the submarine commander ignored his instructions not to endanger the lives of Americans, then Germany will give complete satisfaction to the United States.

### GERMAN REPLY EXPECTED.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that the United States expected the German report concerning the sinking of the Arabic within a reasonable time.

### GERMANY APOLOGISES.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.  
From Amsterdam it is reported that Germany has apologised for the Zeppelin flying over Vlieland, on August 17, (when the Dutch opened a vigorous fire) and has explained that the strong wind made it unmanageable.  
(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

### CONDENSED.

In Berlin it is officially announced that Brest Litovsk has fallen.

The Russians are still contesting the enemy's advance while retiring to new lines.

Two German armies are closing in on Bialystok from the west and north-west.

Sir Edward Grey's letter has created the best impression on our Allies and Neutrals.

The Admiralty's revelations as to the losses of German submarines has aroused the keenest interest.

Because the Government refused to receive a deputation of South Wales miners, nearly 10,000 struck work.

It is understood that Germany will announce the suspension of submarine warfare against passenger vessels.

The Italians have captured the head of the Stimo valley taking eight husmen and much ammunition and material.

There is a great concentration of Austro-German troops on the North bank of the Danube for an anti-Serbian campaign.

A German communique reports that the advance of General von Mackensen's army has progressed from the North and Southwest.

Bulgaria has been informed of the intended Austro-German aggression and warned that the fate of Belgium awaits her in case of resistance.

Count Bernstorff informed Mr. Lansing that commanders of German submarines have been ordered not to attack merchantmen without warning.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Generals at the front congratulating them on holding fast and enabling the Eastern forces to penetrate deeply into Russia.

The Russians will probably continue to hold Grodno which is strongly fortified till the bulk of the armies have reached their appointed positions to the East of Vilna.

Important though the German losses of German submarines have been, it is not the practice of the Admiralty to report these in cases where the enemy has no other source of information.

The German submarine policy is nothing like so successful as Germany had hoped, as the British had devised a plan rendering the work of submarines increasingly dangerous.

The latest returns show that there is an increase in wheat acreage, in England, of half a million, cattle 384,000 and sheep 450,000. The cattle figures are an absolute record.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Tuesday, August 31.  
Sale of Land—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2 p.m.  
Wednesday, September 1.  
Sale of Household Furniture—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.



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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1912.

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THE MANAGER.

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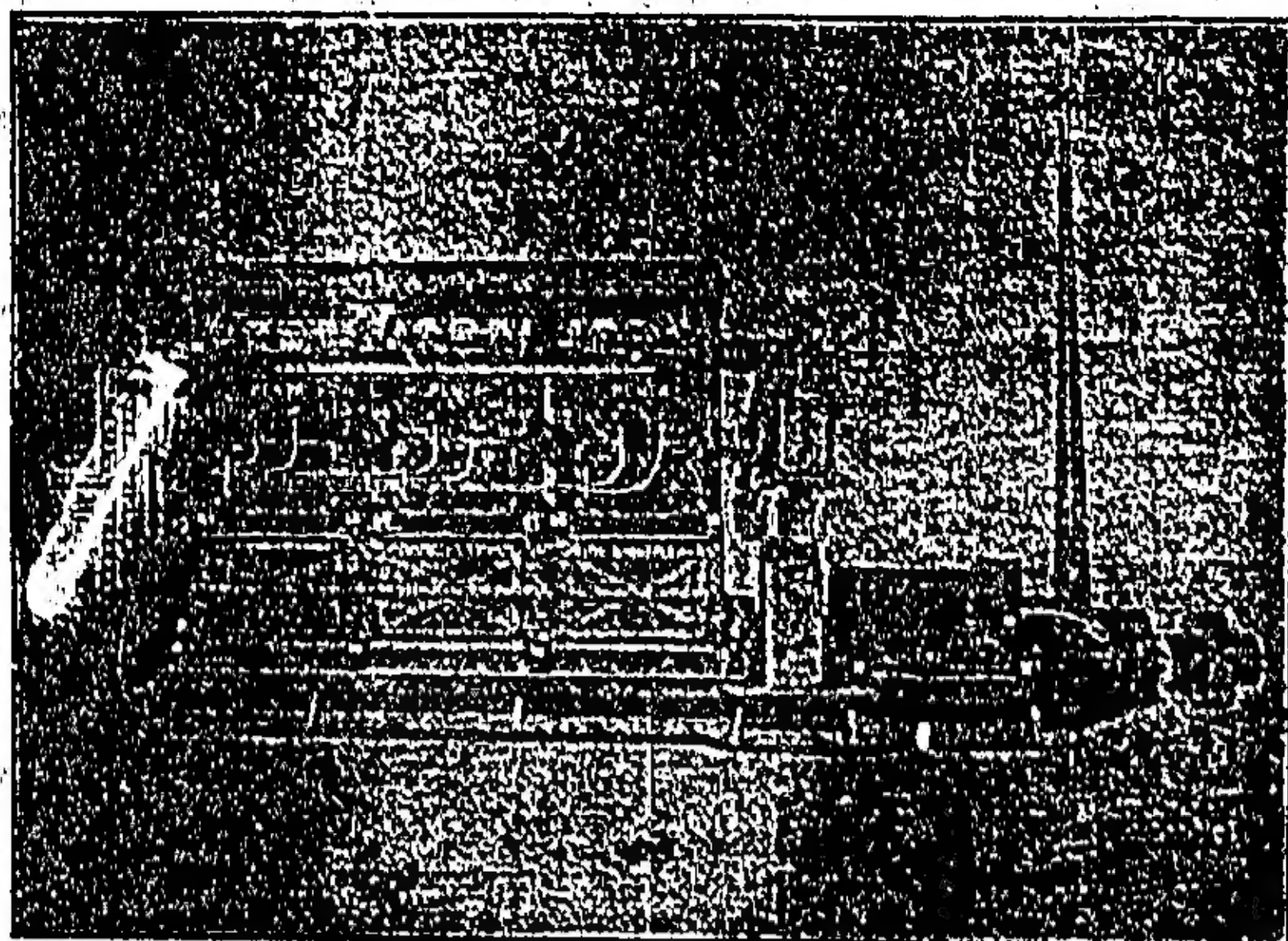
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Cost of Living

The cost of living is a question of large importance. The dollar, freights, rents and servants are all involved. There is also a good deal in the complaint not infrequently voiced: "Why should I be punished for increasing my prices when local monopolies are allowed to raise theirs without let or hindrance?" There are branches of business, all concerned with the cost of living, which have not come under the control of the Food Committee, but whose prices long ere now should have come under the official hammer. They are known to every resident who is in a position to compare the prices he is to-day being charged for very necessary articles with those which prevailed only a little over a year ago. The matter needs close investigation, and should it be found that any particular business is extracting exorbitant profits out of the public then let it immediately be placed under the same control as has clipped the wings of some of the compradores. It is only fair.

Daily Press.

Hongkong's Currency.

Eight months ago we declared that the state of the local currency constituted a public scandal which surely called for some action on the part of the Government. We are not aware that any steps whatever have been taken by the Government with a view to the removal of this iniquitous tax on the community. It surely cannot be beyond the capacity of the Government's financial advisers to find a remedy for this deplorable state of things. We have heard the Money Changers' Guild mentioned as the fount and origin of all the trouble with the subsidiary coinage and with the standard coin to some extent also, and consequently the abolition of the money-changer is one of the remedies that might be suggested. Another is that the Government shall make only the British dollar the legal tender of the Colony and prohibit the circulation of the Mexican dollar. We do not ourselves feel competent to pronounce a judgment on either of these suggested remedies, but we gladly submit them for consideration by the Government, whose manifest duty it is to find some remedy for the intolerable state of things we have described.

China Mail.

The Underlying Cause of the South Wales Crisis.

The tenure of office of trade-union leaders—their very source of sustenance—is dependent upon the goodwill of the men, so that they can only go a certain way along the line of forcible action, and must ultimately yield to influences exerted by others who are competitors for their posts. The grave blunder was therefore committed at the outset of not definitely including the miners in the Munitions Bill when it was originally drafted. There is no need to enforce here the view that coal is one of the most essential elements in all manufactures, and particularly in making munitions of war, so that to compel a mechanic engaged at the lathe or the riveter on the hull of a ship to comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of compulsory arbitration, and yet to leave out the miner, without whose work no factory could continue in operation for a day, was a concession to recalcitrancy, unjustifiable at all times, and particularly so when the nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence.

It is sincerely to be hoped that both employers and employees referred to will recognise that at present the country and the Government look to them to perform their duties in no ordinary way—as patriots and as men—realising that upon all the great crises through which Europe is passing there are additional obligations.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Preparations in Manchuria.**  
The Government has appointed Messrs. Chow Chao-heang, an advisor of the Resident's Office, and Yen Tun-yuan, Vice-Minister of the Interior, as special delegates to Manchuria to make preparations for the opening of certain cities in Manchuria and Mongolia to international trade.

**Times Change.**  
Five more Manchurians, three of them successful candidates at the Magistrate Examination, have secured permission from the Ministry of Interior to adopt Chinese names. Times have changed. Formerly it was the Chinese who had to petition for the privilege of adopting Manchurian names.

**Parcel Post Tax.**  
Formerly no tax was levied on parcels sent through the post offices in the Metropolitan Prefecture. The Ministry of Finance has fixed new regulations ordering that all parcels to be sent through the post office should be presented at the tax office before posting as mail matter. The post offices will act as tax collecting offices where no special tax collecting offices have been established.

**Master of the Temple.**  
The Rev. H. S. Woods, Master of the Temple, whose death occurred on July 19, had an Oxford career of great distinction. Bursar of Trinity for twenty years, he became President in 1887. Ten years later he left the University, and was rector of Little Paddesley, in Hertfordshire. In 1901 he was appointed Treasury Commissioner for the inspection of University Colleges. Dr. Woods succeeded Canon Singer as Master of the Temple in 1904.

**P-rison Governorships.**  
With the object of carrying out the new system of prison reform, the Chinese Ministry of Justice has decided to enrol a number of officers who are to be sent to the various prisons for training. After undergoing this training and passing an examination they will be entrusted with the management of prisons. Notices have been issued announcing this decision, and four hundred candidates have already registered their names for the entrance examination which takes place next week.

**The Dramatist on the Stage.**  
Mr. Heble Howard is not the only dramatist to appear in his own play. There was a contretemps on the first night of one of Mr. Frank Richardson's plays, an actor who had been rehearsing being unable to appear. There was no time to obtain a substitute. The author himself boldly stepped into the breach, and without experience or rehearsal played the part admirably—first night nervousness notwithstanding. The late David Christie Murray was the victim of a somewhat similar contretemps in Australia, having to play a part in his own play, "Ned's Chum," because of the non-materialisation of the actor originally cast.

**Famous Photographer Dead.**  
Mr. William Downey, the venerable head of the well-known firm of Court photographers, W. and D. Downey, died at the age of eighty-seven. His was the distinction of having photographed more royal personages than any other man in his profession. One of his most famous pictures was that of the late King Edward lying on his deathbed. For this he was directly commissioned by Queen Alexandra. He photographed the historical group of royalties at Windsor Castle, which included four Queens, one Emperor, three Kings, and one Empress. It has been arranged that the five royal women should be taken in one group, but Queen Amelia of Portugal remarked, "It's no good being taking with the men," and accordingly the men—King Edward, Kaiser Wilhelm, King Alfonso, and King Haakon—joined the group.

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## ITALY LOSES A CRUISER.

The Giuseppe Garibaldi Torpedoed

Rome, July 19.—An Italian naval communiqué issued this evening states that the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi was torpedoed by submarines in the Adriatic and sunk. Most of the crew was saved.

The Giuseppe Garibaldi was an armored cruiser of 7,204 tons, was launched in 1899 and completed in 1901. She carried as her principal armament one 10-inch, two 8-inch, and fourteen 6-inch guns. She had a speed of 20 knots, and her crew numbered 540.

The cruiser had a complete belt of steel, six inches thick, amidships, and a maximum coal capacity of 1,200 tons. Her nominal complement was 550 men. Her original cost was about £60,000.

She was a vessel of one of the most successful and popular cruiser types ever designed. Heavily armed and for her displacement, she was not a slow vessel if the fact is borne in mind that she was laid down in 1898. The Garibaldi type is represented in many navies, including those of Japan and Argentina.

The Work of the Italian Navy. Rome, Monday.—The following communiqué was issued by the Admiralty today:

Since the last communiqué on July 7th intense and sometimes very close action has developed with ships and aircraft against the enemy's coast on the Lower and Upper Adriatic.

On the sea the following operations may be indicated as having been accomplished in the Archipelago of Dalmatia:

(1) The interruption of telegraphic communication near the Dalmatian Islands, which in consequence of their more advanced position towards stations for the enemy.

(2) The destruction of one of these islands as a revictualing base for torpedo boats and of barracks and works, together with the capture of several prisoners.

At dawn on the 18th a division of our old armored cruiser, comprising the Naresse, the Francesco Ferruccio, the Giuseppe Garibaldi, and the Vittorio Pisani, approached the waters of Ostia and made its presence felt by bombarding and seriously damaging the railway near that place.

At the same time small craft operated against Gravosa, destroying there a machinery depot and barracks, several military buildings, and by means of a landing carried out a reconnaissance on the Island of Giappana.

A number of enemy battleships had taken refuge at Ostia, and these, although not of a modern type, should have been able to face our division of old and modern strong cruisers, but they remained in port with steam up.

While our vessels were retiring they were attacked by submarines, and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, after having avoided the first at-

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M



# THE "WINE OF KINGS THE KING OF WINES." CHAMPAGNE DE ST. MARCEAUX

IS A GUARANTEED VINTAGE WINE.

VIN BRUT, OR VERY DRY, VINTAGE 1906,  
THE WINE OF THE CONNOISSEUR.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—  
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.  
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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

## THOSE MINERS.

When one reads in the wires from Home that the South Wales miners are still dissatisfied, one feels that there must surely be something wrong with the owners themselves; that only the very gravest offences on the part of the masters could persuade loyal British workmen to threaten a strike at a time when their cessation from work would affect the progress not only of our great ally, France, but of our own war ships. What can the masters be thinking about, one feels impelled to ask, to set their men by the ears at so critical a time, by acting graspingly and overbearingly—to such a fatal extent that the miners, honest fellows, can no longer square it with their consciences to go to work for them? The more one argues the question out with oneself the more hopelessly puzzled one becomes. What can the Government be doing to allow the masters to give offence to their men at such a moment? What can be the nature of the offence, that it has driven the miners to utter so momentous a threat?

Of course there is just a bare possibility that there may be faults on the side of the workers. We have known such a thing happen before. There have been times when strikers, having found that they could bully an extra penny an hour out of their employers, went a step farther and sought to bully two pence. Indeed we could quote sufficient instances of this to fill a column wherein the masters proved, in the long run, to be the persecuted and not the persecutors. It is possible that this may be the case as regards the Welsh miners. If it be so, it is difficult to imagine a punishment too strong for them. Even in times of prosperity and peace there are usually enough ugly features about a strike to warrant the Government's calling out an armed force to quell it, out of hand. Then what of time of war—when the success of the Allies depends in great measure on the supply of the very commodity which the workers are refusing to produce?

As usual the fault, at bottom, is the Government's. It was easily possible, when war broke out, to make striking or agitating a criminal offence immediately, and to act accordingly. If Government can fix a rate of prices for shopkeepers to observe, it can fix a rate of wages for masters and men to abide by. We are not going to defend the shopkeeper at Home or the comrade in Hongkong who silly looks on two pence a pound or ten cents a catty to his wares; but surely he is no worse than the workman who takes advantage of the scarcity of labour. Nor, for that matter, is he half as bad as the owner or contractor who claps on the wholesale price because Government is going to foot the bill. Having fixed a rate of wage, making it an offence for a worker to demand more or an employer to pay less, the Government's path would have been smooth enough. Late in the day it sought to remedy all this by nationalising labour. Well and good; but if labour is nationalised, why are these men talking of striking? why are no agitators being shot or cat-o-nine-tailed? Why are the grumblers out of jail? Is the National Register only a name after all? We notice that the Renter wire of yesterday dealing with the threatened strike ends by saying that the owners have decided to pay increased wages under the original Government terms without delay. If these are Government terms—why were they not paid long ago? And now that the owners are agreeing to the sum stipulated, will the Government undertake that the men shall not be threatening a new strike by this time next week in default of a further increase?

Sir Alfred Mond.

We read with interest in this morning's wires that Sir Alfred Mond, hitherto Chairman of Directors of the leading Liberal paper, the Westminster Gazette, has resigned that position. Some papers, we notice, connect his resignation, at any rate by suggestion, with the fact that he has become a convert to the National Service movement. His conversion should have occasioned no surprise for, though he sits in Parliament as a Radical, he is a man of intense breadth of view and one who, as an employer of labour on a very vast scale, should be able to see both sides of the industrial disputes question. As a parliamentarian, barrister, newspaper owner and managing director of Brunner Mond and Co. Ltd., he has packed a good deal of experience into his forty-seven years of life and it would be strange if such a man could bring himself to oppose so practical and necessary a measure as National Service. Austin Harrison.

The wire also mentions that Sir Alfred Mond has disposed of his shares in the English Review to Mr. Austin Harrison, whose somewhat remarkable article on the Dardanelles we reprinted on Thursday. The Daily Mail some short while ago spoke of him as a "coming" man, but believe that the general opinion at Home, among those who are qualified to express an opinion, is that he has very much arrived already. Seeing that he is at one time considered to be a theatre notices for the Daily Mail, that periodical ought rather to have "boasted" than patronised him. Mr. Harrison is an old Harrow boy who completed his education at various Continental universities. He was intended for the diplomatic service but journalism had the greater attraction for him and he joined the staff of the Times—transferring later to the Morning Post—as a special correspondent in various parts of Europe. He was also a Renter special correspondent of some years, during part of which time he acted as Renter's manager in Berlin. Of late years he has settled down to more serious literary work at Home. Among other things he has edited the English Review for the last four or five years, and, by his contributions to other reviews, magazines and newspapers, as well as by his "Pan-Germanic Doctrine" and "England and Germany" has shown that he is one of the men who have a real live grip of the things that matter.

Father and Son.

Mr. Austin Harrison labours under the disadvantage of being the son of a great man. Because people know that Frederic Harrison is his father they unconsciously look to see him doing big things on that very account. The present Lord Tennyson has had the same drawback to contend with throughout his public career. Cases are few and far between wherein a clever son has outstripped or even equaled a clever father, but as Frederic Harrison has the start of his son by some two and forty years it is not too late for the latter to reach the eminence which the older man occupies in modern literature. Charles Darwin, Damas the younger and Benjamin Disraeli were all of them sons of recognised great men, and all succeeded in rising above their fathers' level; and there seems no reason why Mr. Harrison should not have equal luck.

## THE V.R.C. FETE POSTPONED.

We are informed that the aquatic fete announced to take place at the V.R.C. to night, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Mutiny of Convicts at Kirin.

According to a telegram from Kirin 210 convicts, 70 warders and prison officials and 20 policemen and soldiers were killed during the fighting which followed the mutiny in the prison there. Of the prisoners who were recaptured 120 were summarily shot as being responsible for the outbreak. The bodies of the dead remain unburied, and with the ruined buildings, present a most terrible scene. Order is said to have been quite restored.

## DAY BY DAY.

AND OFTEN TIMES, EXCUSING OF A FAULT BOTH MAKE THE FAULT THE WORSE BY THE EXCUSE—KING JOHN.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; heavy rain.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; heavy rain.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the Telegraph published 344 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 46 published.

The Mails.  
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Sardinia to-day.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Chenan to-morrow.  
American Mail.—Due per a.s. Aki Maru to-morrow.  
Australian Mail.—Closed to-day per a.s. Aldenham at 3 p.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day per a.s. Sardinia at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—  
Canton Insurances.—\$300, buyers.  
Dongla's.—\$68, buyers.  
Indo (Combined \$148 a. Deferred 90 c. China's Preferred 55, sa. Hongkong C. and M. S.S. \$22, sellers.  
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$754, buyers.  
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—\$103, buyers.  
China Borneo.—\$11, sellers.  
Electricity.—\$424, buyers.  
W. Powells.—\$64, sales.  
Green Islands.—\$8.20, buyers.  
Union Waterboats.—\$18, sellers.  
Shanghai Docks \$624, buyers.  
Kang Yik.—\$15, buyers.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 7/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.  
To-day is the 33rd anniversary of the Battle of Kasserin.

Remanded.  
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was remanded on a charge of stealing packing cases from Wellington Barracks. It was stated that boxes had been missed for some time.

Auditor's Name Removed from Register.

With reference to Government Notification No. 122 of 1914, it is notified that the name of Carl Frischen who is a German subject has been removed from the list of authorised auditors.

After 21 Year's Service.  
A Chinese, said to have been employed at the Naval Yard for 21 years, was sentenced to seven days hard labour at the Police Court, this morning, for stealing five pieces of canvas.

The Emperor of Japan's Birthday.

The Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong informs us that he will not hold his reception on August 31 on the occasion of H.M. the Emperor of Japan's birthday, as his official birthday was fixed on October 31.

"Clever" Trick that Failed.

A Chinese, employed by the San Company, was sentenced to four months imprisonment for embezzlement of \$2 at the Police Court, this morning. He obtained \$2 by passing a false pass to a purchaser, putting the money into his pocket. On being searched \$70 was found in his possession. British Goods on Austrian Ships.

It is notified for information that the Italian Government has announced that applications by British subjects interested in goods on board Austrian ships in Italian ports whether European or Overseas should be made to the Minister of Marine and supported by documentary evidence of ownership.

Victoria Theatre.

People who want a good laugh should pay a visit to the Victoria Theatre while "Wiffls" Mascot Umbrella" is being shown. This is a three-part film, brimful of jollity from end to end, showing the world-famous comedian at his funniest. The new Victoria programme has also two splendid sets of war pictures, another set of Sherlock Holmes pictures and some excellent minor comedies.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Odds and Ends.

If the value of telegrams is to be gauged by means of a two-foot rule, then Heuter has done us well this morning. Those unreasonable folk, however, who want definite facts may feel that there is more puff-paste than square meal about the overnight wires. It is true that we have four double columns of "Earlier Telegrams" to offer to our readers, but the statement of actual progress, minus Daily Mail's trimmings, would comfortably fill a couple of hundred words. Of course one is sorry to know that one of the Rothschilds has been wounded, but one feels just as sorry in the case of Bill Brown, private, late of Whitechapel, whose name is not mentioned. Nor do we wish to question the very real value of the amplification of the Savva's news, though some of the veils of smoke and the heart-quaking roars of the shells might have been judiciously pruned away.

Actual News.

In point of the real stuff all we have is that Russia is said to be getting over her munition difficulties, that the Germans claim the occupation of Brest Litovsk, that Austro-German troops are massing on the Danube with an eye to Serbia, that Germany is again trying to bluff Bulgaria, that the Italians have made another useful little capture, that the French have accomplished some more successful air-raids, that Germany and America both pretend to be very anxious to kiss and be friends, and (as many of us long ago assumed) Admiralty has been keeping its own counsel on the subject of the number of enemy submarines sunk. This latter is a decision which will certainly be applauded. The common sense of the man in the street must have told him all along that the comparatively trifling sinkings of merchant vessels was a sufficient indication that our navy was very much awake, and that, considering the large fleet of submarines with which Germany began, far more must have been sunk than the civilian world had any notion of.

The Arabic.

The Washington Government does not approve of Mr. Roosevelt's plain speaking and is doing its best to snub him. Of course the wisdom of violent pro-war speeches in the United States—particularly by as influential a man as the ex-President—is at least debatable, albeit outsiders naturally feel that it is high time that somebody went out of his way to tell the American Government some useful truths. When the first outburst of Transatlantic wrath at the Arabic affair came, there were people who thought that President Wilson and his colleagues would, for the sake of the dignity of their country, decline to ask for any more explanations from Germany. But now the old enmity between them and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg seems to be beginning again, and they are imploring him (as they implored him in the case of the Lusitania) to say that Germany did not do what they know perfectly well she did do. However, it is their affair.

East and West.

The Kaiser, having a few minutes to spare from his miracle-working, preaching and praying, has sent another telegram—this time to his Troops on the Western front, congratulating them on holding fast and enabling the Eastern force "to penetrate deeply into Russia." That man would rather tell a lie than the truth any time. Two former telegrams of his announced the final and absolute crippledness of Russia (lies should have a good memory) and now a third speaks of the capture of places within a few miles of Warsaw, or of the Baltic as the case may be, as penetrating deeply into a country whose breadth, in Europe alone is somewhere about fifteen hundred miles. The "penetration," then, is about as true as the suggestion that the enemy on the West is holding his own end up. He is not doing anything of the sort, and all the Imperial blessing in the world will not help matters.

## 1890.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August, 28, 1890.)

The Dollar.  
August 28.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/3d." "What is the Kaiser's Little Game?"

August 28.—"The Emperor of Germany has expressed his intention of 'decorating' the British Premier with the order of the Black Eagle. He was also, with unexampled liberality, intimated that he will present Lord Salisbury with his august portrait. We trust his Lordship will fully appreciate this, concession on the part of the chief of the Hohenzollerns. But what is the Kaiser's little game?"

[It would appear that even twenty-five years ago William was wont to have a little game on hand.]

The German Flag.

August 23.—"A correspondent inquires if Sir Robert Hart authorised the German gentlemen who is at the head of the Chinese Customs at Whampoa to fly his national flag, instead of the regulation yellow dragon? We give it up."

[Quite interesting in view of recent happenings on Shameen.]

So Dashed Select.

August 23.—"The Hon. Osbert Chadwick, O.M.G., the Man of Dainpipes and Fads, is going home. He promised to do so, at a 'b. n. quet' given to him in the Hongkong Club on Thursday night. We regret that we were unable to record all the eloquence of the Hon. Mr. A. P. MacEwen, or the Hon. Acting Governor, or of the scientific gent. who occupied the place of honour, but the fact is the whole thing was so dashed select that only one lowly representative of the Press could be admitted."

The Drains Man.

August 25.—"Chadwick, O. M.G., having taken flight to another and a better portion of this wicked world, Cooper, the 'drains man' as the Rajah sarcastically styled this mischievous official, has been placed in charge of the Water and Drainage Department as Resident Engineer, and he hangs out officially at Beaconsfield Arcade. If Mr. Cooper desires to have some practical experience in the Hongkong drainage system, how it is done and how it isn't, he had better favour us with a call at an early date. Chadwick didn't come. He was either afraid, or, after the general likelihood he was treated to by the local swindle, thought himself too near the angels to give any consideration to the fever-dealing drains of Pedder's Hill." [In those days the office of the Telegraph was on Pedder's Hill.] The Hongkong and Whampoa Company, Limited.

August 25.—"The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held this afternoon.—Mr. W. H. Forbes presided, and the Hon. Mr. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. J. E. Davies, E. L. Woodin, H. Hopkins, L. Poesnecker, S. E. Michelson, F. Dodwell (directors) Messrs. F. T. P. Foster, H. Crawford, J. E. C. de Raza, G. Murray Bain, J. C. dos Remedios, and D. Gillies (general manager) were present. The Chairman said:—Your Directors trust it may be considered satisfactory, and that it may be possible to maintain the dividend now declared, as they cannot recommend a higher one until the Company is out of debt. It may interest you to learn that your Directors tried a short time ago to negotiate a loan at a low rate of interest, on account of the New Docks, with the Lords of Admiralty—but this application has been refused. You will, however, be pleased to hear that we expect shortly to be able to pay off \$100,000 of the loan made with the Hongkong Land Investment Company, reducing it to \$400,000. The prospects for the current half year have begun favourably, the Docks being fairly well employed, and the net results for the month of July are highly satisfactory."

Progress at Raub.

August 26.—"The Brisbane directors of the Raub Mining Company have wired that the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on the 8th September, and that Mr. Bibby must finish his first crushing in time to let the results be known in Brisbane on the 6th September. The Australian directors, have engaged, and are sending at once, a party of experienced miners to add to the strength of the European staff, so as to permit of the quicker development of the mine."

## 1890.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for August 28th 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$200 per share, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$102 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$71 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$1340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$111 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$1340 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$355 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$300 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$36 per share, buyers.

Obins and Manila Steamship Company—\$11 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$601.

Indo-China S.N. Company—35 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$182 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$117 per share, ex. div., sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$31 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$94 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

Our Legislative Council.

August 28.—"The approaching election of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, viz. Mr. A. P. MacEwen, who will leave for England within the next few days, has aroused but little excitement in the Colony. The retiring legislator represents the interests of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and his successor will be elected by the three or four dozen specially favoured citizens who constitute that generally harmless association. Governor Bowen's biggest bid for local popularity was in introducing into Hongkong elections the thin end of the wedge of popular suffrage; but at that shallow mountebank carefully confined the franchise to the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Bench of Justices respectively, the so-called public boon he so effusively bestowed on an officially down-trodden community was not generally appreciated, and quite failed to realise the enthusiasm His Excellency so fondly anticipated. Governor Bowen's reform was very much like feeding a hungry populace with an empty spoon, and its effect was pretty well the same as might be expected from that interesting proceeding."



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

## SERVIA'S REPLY.

August 26, 4.05 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome it is reported that the Serbian Minister has handed to M. Sonnino, Serbia's reply to the proposals of the Entente Powers.

## COMMANDER BIGSWORTH'S FEAT.

August 26, 8.35 p.m.  
The Admiralty adds that Commander Bigsworth dropped bombs on the submarine, which was observed to be completely wrecked. It sank off Ostend.

Important though the losses of German submarines have been, it is not the practice of the Admiralty to report these in cases where the enemy has no other source of information, as to the time and place at which these occurred, but Commander Bigsworth's brilliant feat was performed in the immediate neighbourhood of a coast occupied by the enemy, and the position of the submarine had been located by a German destroyer.

## GERMANY'S CONDESCENSION.

August 27, 11.15 a.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington Count Bernstorff has informed Mr. Lansing that the commanders of German submarines had been ordered not to attack merchantmen without warning. Officials are optimistic, and it is understood that Germany will announce the suspension of warfare on passenger vessels.

## THE FRENCH.

## PREMIER'S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

August 27, 12.30 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the Chamber was packed and the Government secured a tremendous triumph, obtaining what was equivalent to a vote of confidence by 593 to 1. The vote was preceded by an impassioned speech by the Premier M. Viviani, emphasising that there was no division among Frenchmen only divergences of opinion which was the essence of Parliamentary Government. There could be no question of peace until Belgium was free and Alsace-Lorraine had been regained.

## MORE AVIATION SUCCESS.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.  
A Paris communique states that there has been a lively cannonade north of Arras, particularly at Souchez and also in the valley of the Aisne and north of St. Omer. The Germans violently bombarded Rheims, and the French effectively replied. Grenade fighting continues in Argonne. Our aeroplanes bombarded, on the 25th, a number of German cantonments and stations and an aviation park in Argonne, at Avois, and elsewhere, where a squadron of 60 British, French and Belgian aeroplanes bombed the forest of South Oulet, causing several fires. French aeroplanes dropped 127 bombs on the station of Noyon on the night of the 25th.

## M. VIVIANI'S EPOCH-MAKING SPEECH.

August 27, 5.15 a.m.  
A vote of the French Chamber proves the futility of the agitation of a small section of the Radical and Socialist Deputies against the Government, which never was really serious, but exaggerated importance was attached to it, owing to the unscrupulous methods of dissatisfied politicians. The Government, however, was sure of the support of the vast majority of the country. The Chamber took a strong line and refused to be badgered.

M. Viviani, in an epoch-making speech, courageously admitted that, where some branches of the War Department had achieved great efforts, mistakes had been made in others, but they had already been remedied. "Let us banish discouraging pessimism (thunderous applause). For forty five years the Republic has supported the weight of a horrible wound, and it is false to say that the Government was not prepared for military defence. There was no division among Frenchmen, and there could only be one if anybody suggested premature peace." All references to General Joffre and the army were received with tempestuous applause.

M. Viviani received an ovation.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt's anti-German speeches have aroused the displeasure of the Government. The Secretary for War has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief deprecating that Mr. Roosevelt should be allowed to address citizens and the soldiers in camp, and directing that nothing similar be permitted in future.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

August 27, 5.15 a.m.  
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, accompanied by Mr. Dunlop Smith, was present at a memorial service held at St. Luke's Church, Redcliffe Square, Kensington, for the officers of the 14th Sikhs who had fallen in the war.

## THE PIRATES' WEEKLY BAG.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.  
It is officially announced that 19 merchantmen were sunk during the week ending the 25th inst., in which period there were 1,369 arrivals and departures.

## SIR EDWARD GREY'S LETTER.

August 27, 7.10 a.m.  
Sir Edward Grey's letter has made the best impression on the Allies and neutrals.  
Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the Woolwich Arsenal to the control of the Ministry of Munitions.

## ANOTHER KAISER TELEGRAM.

August 27, 7.10 a.m.  
The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Germans on the Western front congratulating them on holding fast and enabling the Eastern front to penetrate deeply into Russia.

## ACCOUNTING FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES.

## EFFECTIVE BRITISH METHODS.

The Enemy "Hopelessly Embarrassed."

SPECIAL ARTICLE.  
[A correspondent writing to us from Home on the anti-submarine measures which are being taken by the British Admiralty makes some interesting comments, in the article given below, which confirm the opinion expressed some months ago in our "Notes on the Oris" that secret methods are being successfully employed for dealing with Germany's campaign of piracy. The article is one which we feel sure will be perused with deep interest by Telegraph readers.]

It may or may not be known in Hongkong, says our correspondent, that the British naval authorities have for many months past been taking effective measures for dealing with the German submarine menace. The fact, however, is certainly well known here in England, though little that sheds light on it is made public. It is common talk at many of our seaports that considerable numbers of the enemy's submarines have been sunk and that a lesser number has actually been captured and added to our own fleet. But what is not known is the manner in which the shrinkage of German under-water craft has been brought about, neither has the Admiralty seen fit to announce the number of submarines put out of action so far as the enemy is concerned. A policy of strict secrecy is being followed in this matter and maybe the full tale, in this as in other aspects of the war, will only be told when either peace is in sight or the struggle actually ended.

If we take a long view of the activities of the German submarines it will at once be admitted that the plans of Admiral von Tirpitz have lamentably failed. For the week ending July 24, the pirates failed to claim a solitary British merchantman, and in the twenty-two weeks that had then passed from the commencement of the so-called "blockade," the average loss worked out at a mere four vessels a week. We know that since the war began, the German admiralty has added very many submarines to the previously existing fleet of thirty-nine vessels, and it is a fairly safe deduction that the relatively small number of victims claimed by the enemy has a direct connection with the operations taken by our own admiralty to combat the menace to our shipping. In fact, it is certain that the enemy losses in submarines have been very much greater than the Germans have admitted or that our Admiralty has announced. Mr. J. L. Garvin had some pointed observations on this question in the last issue of the Observer.

After remarking that we are launching a new tonnage far faster than the enemy is sinking the old (and thus have a bigger merchant marine now than at this time last year), he says: "We know that of the submarines sent out from German ports, a considerable number will never return. How many have been sunk or captured, or how the thing has been done, no outsider can tell for certain." He then goes on to ask why the censorship should conceal from the nation certain encouraging things in this connection "which every German knows and deplores," and shows that a prominent German paper recently dwelt upon "the range, strength and ingenuity of certain hopelessly embarrassing measures" employed by our Admiralty in coping with the submarine evil. Mr. Garvin winds up these comments with these characteristic words:—"The Admiralty knows well what we mean. The enemy knows. Is it not high time that the British public should know?"

One could quote numerous observations from the Press and platform to support the statement that we are doing much—very much—in this sphere of war operations, such, for example, as the remark of a German officer the other day at an inquest on the body of

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our  
By-products and Specialities.  
CORNED BEEF, CORNED PORK,  
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,  
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,  
DRIPPING, LARD,  
CORNED TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,  
PORK PIES, &C., &C.,  
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

## TELEGRAMS

## THE SOUTH WALES MINERS.

## DECIDE TO CONTINUE WORK.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."

London, Received August 27.  
The men of the naval collieries at Penygrig have decided to continue work pending a meeting of all the employees of the Chabrian combine.

## ANGRY.

London, Received August 28.  
The South Wales miners are angry because the Government has refused to receive the men's deputation. Nearly 10,000 struck work to-day and it is feared that the trouble will spread.

## SIR ALFRED MOND.

London, Received August 28.  
Sir Alfred Mond has resigned the directorship of the Westminster Gazette and has disposed of his shares in the English Review. Mr. Austin Harrison editor of the English Review has become the principal shareholder of the latter. The evening papers point out that Sir Alfred Mond has recently become a convert to the National Service movement.

## BRIGANDAGE IN PERSIA

London, Received August 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd telegrams from Teheran state local bands of brigands have been attacking the gendarmes, who lost two guns and some munitions at Barjird. A Swedish officer barely escaped with his life.

## THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Declare a Dividend at the rate of 9 per cent.

Subject to Audit, the general managers of the Douglas Steamship Company Limited have declared a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent per annum for the year ended June 30 1915, and write off £153,000—for depreciation of the Company's Steamers.

one of the men, fishermen murdered by the German pirates—that "it was a satisfaction to know that the navy were making the number of German submarines less every day." But enough has been written to show how well prepared our Navy has been to deal with the situation and how formidable an efficiency we wield on the seas. We may not for the moment know "how the thing is done." But that it is being done, there need be no shadow of doubt. And that, at any rate, is cause for much cheer and comfort.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons	242
" 2	...	"	238
" 3	...	"	214
" 4	...	"	243
" 5	...	"	211
" 6	...	"	221
" 7	...	"	235
" 8	...	"	229
" 9	...	"	226
" 10	...	"	225
" 11	...	"	215
" 12	...	"	240
" 13	...	"	232
" 14	...	"	214
" 15	...	"	204
" 16	...	"	214
" 17	...	"	218
" 18	...	"	215
" 19	...	"	213
" 20	...	"	208
" 21	...	"	213
" 22	...	"	203
" 23	...	"	214
" 24	...	"	208
" 25	...	"	215
" 26	...	"	208
" 27	...	"	206

Total to 27th inst. 5,923

Daily average 219.38

## TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS

## DIOCESAN SCHOOL &amp; ORPHANAGE.

School will re-open on Wednesday, 1st September. Application for admission should be made to the Headmaster.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Friday, the 17th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1915.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 17th of September, both days inclusive.

## DOUGLAS LARPAIK &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1915.

## BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "SHIMOSA."

## FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 20th prox. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong 28th August,

## TENNIS



SHOES - SOCKS

- - SHIRTS - -

BEI TS SCARVES

- - SWEATERS - -

MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF THE "FAMOUS

"SAXONE"

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SMARTEST AND BEST IN  
BRITISH FOOTWEAR.

J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

ALL KINDS OF  
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS ETC.  
EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE  
Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.  
2472 { THE KILTIES KOURTSHIP  
THREE BLIND MICE } Band H.M.  
Scots Guards

FAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF  
MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.

by

Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper)

and

Pipe-Major Ross (H. M. Scots Guards)

CALL OR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

A KINGLY DRINK  
WITH  
A KINGLY TITLE

"The Top Notch  
of Scotch."  
The Distillers Company Ltd.  
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS  
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,  
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing "sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.  
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA .....	31st Aug.	4th Sept.
TAIYUAN .....	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, from provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield & Swire.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service, Between  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,380, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 31st Aug.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on the 18th September.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO  
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.  
SATURDAY, 28th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

## SUNDAY, 29th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE IND-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination. Subject to Alteration. Steamer. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. **Aitsuta Maru**, Capt. T. Sato. T. 16,000. {THURS., 9th Sept., at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. **Saki Maru**, Capt. Noma. T. 12,500. {TUES., 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.  
**Tamba Maru**, Capt. Nagasuyo. T. 12,500. {TUES., 21st Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. **Tango Maru**, Capt. Boyoda. T. 13,500. {TUES., 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.  
**Nikko Maru**, Capt. Takoda. T. 9,000. {FRI., 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon. **Tosa Maru**, Capt. Tatano. T. 10,000. {FRIDAY, 3rd Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo. **Rangoon Maru**, Capt. H. Nomura. T. 8,000. {MONDAY, 6th Sept.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe. **Nikko Maru**, Capt. Takoda. T. 9,600. {SUN., 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama. **Nikko Maru**, Capt. Takoda. T. 9,600. {SUN., 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama. **Nikko Maru**, Capt. Takoda. T. 9,600. {SUN., 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—  
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—  
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.—  
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £80.13.0  
" " " " " " Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.  
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.  
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return £150. To Kobe 1st Return £135.  
" " 2nd " 90. " " 2nd " 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 392.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....Luchow .....29th Aug. at d'light.  
HAIPHONG.....Foochow .....29th Aug. at d'light.  
NINGPO & SHANGHAI.....Szechuen .....29th Aug. at d'light.  
MANILA.....Teian .....30th Aug. at 4 p.m.  
CEBU & ILOILO.....Taming .....31st Aug. at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI.....Yingchow.....31st Aug. at 4 p.m.  
H'HOW, PHOI & H'HOW.....Sungkiang.....1st Sept. at 9 a.m.  
SHANGHAI.....Chenan .....2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.  
W'WEI & TIENSIN.....Huichow .....3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Jiangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 39.

Agents.

Hongkong 28th August, 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tikiniix	JAPAN	29th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
Tilmanockx	JAPAN	4th Sept.	JAVA	8th Sept.
Tilmanockx	JAVA	5th Sept.	S'HAJ	12th Sept.
Tilmanockx	JAVA	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	9th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.  
First Class to New York.....£80. " " £26.10.  
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 13,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept., at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	13th Sept.	17th Sept. "
Empire		6th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hallan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 31st Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

A Shipping Deal.

The former P. & O. steamer Sumatra, of 4,600 tons gross, was sold eighteen months ago for £15,000 and a few weeks since was withdrawn from auction at £27,000. The Times says she has since been sold privately for a higher price. The vessel was built in 1895.

Floating Dock at Taingtau. The large floating dock which the Germans sank in Taingtau harbour before the capitulation was refloated on August. The dock is of 16,000 tons displacement and is capable of lifting vessels of 460 feet in length or of 7,500 tons gross register.

Damage to S.S. "Malay Maru." As reported previously, Capt. Naruse and other officers, numbering 33, of the O. S. K. s.s. Malay Maru, which sustained damage by colliding with the s.s. Yawata Maru, returned from Port Said to Kobe on the 10th inst. per the s.s. Kasado Maru, via Formosa. According to an officer, says the Kobe Press, the damage to the Malay Maru is found, more serious than at first thought, and unless she undergoes thorough repairs, she is in no condition to resume her voyage. At Port Said, where she is now lying at anchor, there is a floating dock capable of accommodating only a 2,000 tons vessel, too small for a 4,000 tons vessel of the Malay Maru's type.

Naval Tonnage Lost By

Belligerents. In the ten months of the war ending June 1, the British navy according to the Liverpool Journal of Commerce has lost 230,000 tons and the German navy 140,000 tons of war vessels having an approximate value of £150,000,000. The losses of the Triple Entente include eight battleships, fourteen cruisers, four gunboats, six destroyers, ten submarines, four torpedo boats and six armed merchantmen and auxiliaries. The losses of Germany and her allies consist of one battleship, twenty-three cruisers, fifteen gunboats, thirteen torpedo craft, six submarines and twenty armed merchantmen and auxiliaries. These are only the recorded casualties. What those unrecorded have been, it is impossible even to guess.

Of the capital ships of Great Britain and her allies 131,000 tons have been accounted for by torpedoes, 50,000 tons by mines, and 27,000 tons by gunfire. The fleets of the Entente have been deprived of 13,000 tons by the torpedo, 23,000 tons by mines and 81,000 tons by gunfire. Of the sum total lost, about \$100,000,000 was suffered by the British allies and \$50,000,000 by the German. Here is an object lesson of the effectiveness of the different methods of fight that will no doubt be carefully studied by our naval experts.

## SOLDIERS' ESTATES.

New Bill to Meet the Vagaries of War.

A Bill entitled the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities Amendment Bill) has been introduced into the House of Commons dealing with the estates of men on service.

The memorandum says that the statutory powers of a tenant for life are, where the tenant for life is an infant, exercisable by the trustees of the settlement or by some other person appointed by the court, but if the infant dies these powers of the trustees or other person die with him. In the case of a person engaged on war service it is impossible from hour to hour to say whether he is alive or dead. For this reason it is proposed to continue the powers of the trustees of the settlement after the death of the infant unless actual notice of his death has been received.

Owing to the frequent reports of persons engaged in war as being "missing," or "missing and believed to be killed," it seems to be essential that these reports should not be construed as actual notice of death even when it subsequently proves, perhaps months afterwards, that the missing person was in fact killed.—The Globe.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Pintons, Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAPE.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
WWEI, C'foo & Tientsin	Cheongsang	Sun., 29th Aug. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loongsang	Sun., 29th Aug. at 6 a.m.
SHAL, Kobe & Moji	Loongsang	Tues., 31st Aug. at d'light
WWEI & Tientsin	Loongsang	Wed., 1st Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Cheongsang	Fri., 3rd Sept. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Loongsang	Fri., 10th Sept. at d'light

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 \* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 † Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.  
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Duta, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to "JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



## R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.
Marcelles via Ports	Amazon	M. M.	4, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'hai etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call.	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloem'tein	B. L. L.	22, Sept.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
New York via Panama Canal	Shimosa	D. & Co.	31, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	28, Aug.
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
Shanghai	Sinbiang	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Tamsui, K'lung via S'tow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	31, Aug.
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Dunera	D. B. Co.	31, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Seigon		
Manila	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Java	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	1, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	R'gon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	6, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	6, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Shanghai	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

## CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

## CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"CHINA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board August 25th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Sept. 1st at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown August 28th, 1915 at 10 a.m. No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before September 7th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized. R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1915.

The Steamship

"MADAWASKA."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st August will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 7th Sept. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st August at 9 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD

General Agents, Hongkong, 24th August, 1915.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.  
 The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA will sail from Yokohama on Friday August 20, via Manila for Hongkong.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th August.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday the 31st August, at noon for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Austr' in Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Zamboanga for Hongkong via Manila on the 24th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about the 31st instant.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS sailed from Manila on the 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.

The A. & O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on 14th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 31st instant.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Pinguey, Br. s.s. 2,594, 10th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, H. Chitaki 13th inst.—Moji 12th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	
Agapenor, Br. s.s. 2,953, 18th inst.—Manila, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,188, 19th inst.—Wakamatsu, 13th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	
Artemis, Dut. s.s. 2,312, F. Reeder, 19th inst.—Hankow, 13th inst. Ballast—A. P. & Co.	
Halchong, Br. s.s. 1,967, J. S. Thomson, 22nd Aug.—Fookow, 19th Aug. Gen.—J. L. & Co.	
Fooking, Br. s.s. 1,423, Hay, 23rd Aug.—Konschong, 13th Aug. Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Dunera, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Muir, 24th inst.—Calcutta, 7th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.	
Madawaska, Br. s.s. 2,262, A. MacLean, 24th Aug.—Manila, 21st Aug.—B. L.	
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 25th Aug.—Saigon, 20th Aug. Rice—Chinese.	
Loongang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Leusk, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
China, Am. s.s. 3,186, H. Thompson, 25th Aug.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Lalaing, Br. s.s. 2,224, Mooney, 25th Aug.—Singapore, 20th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Chipsaling, Br. s.s. 1,199, H. Y. Walther, 25th Aug.—Tientsin, 18th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Aldenhay, Br. s.s. 2,267, G. L. Smith, 26th Aug.—Kobe, 21st Aug. Gen.—G. L. & Co.	
Tea, Br. s.s. 1,353, Trowbridge, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, M. Simpson, 27th Aug.—Hongay, 24th Aug. Coal—J. M. & Co.	
Otau Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,709, Yoshida, 26th Aug.—Moji, 20th August Coal—M. B. K.	
Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 287, J. Robinson, 27th Aug.—Haiphong, 26th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Titau, Br. s.s. 5,750, J. W. Read, 27th Aug.—Manila, 25th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	

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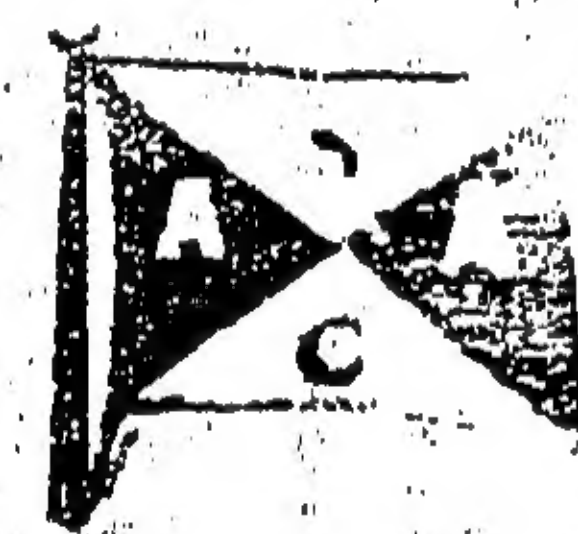
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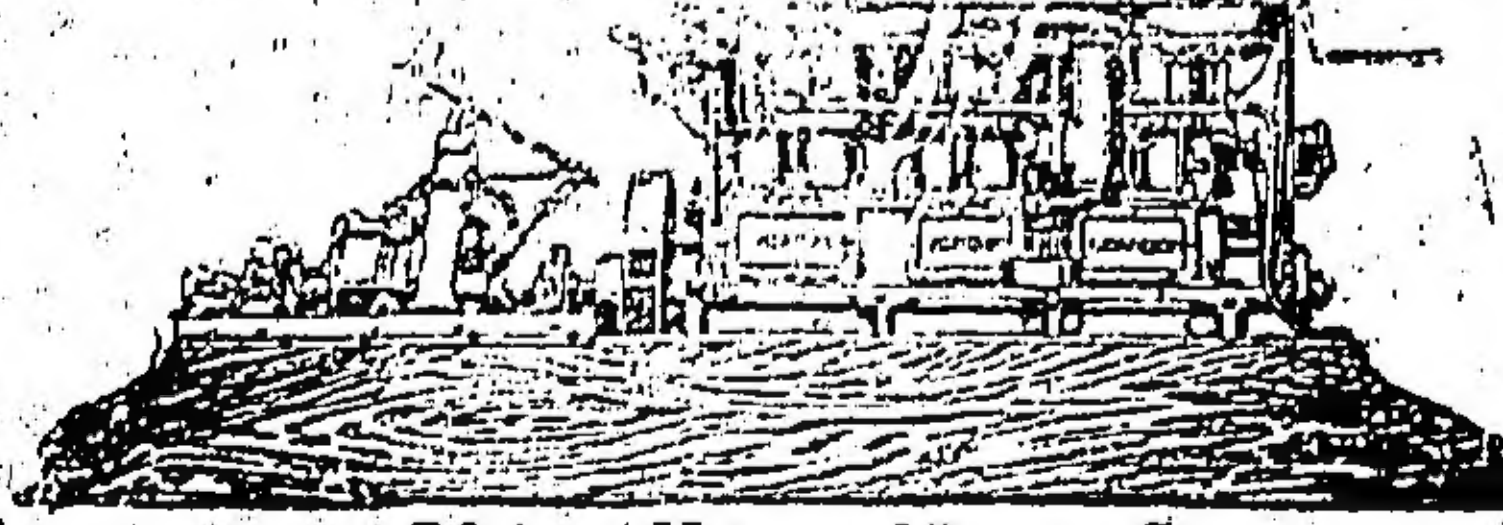
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Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	140	140	14	7 1/2
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## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

## THE KEY OF THE WAR.

## THE CROWNING STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

"The Spirit that Fired Moscow."

THE ALLIES' WATCHWORDS:—

"Constantinople First."

Germany's plans, in their full extent, are now displayed with more clearness than at any previous moment. The chief enemy is opening at last the grand attempt not merely to sweep across the whole theatre in Eastern Europe, but to envelope and destroy the main part of the Tsar's armies, so as to open a path to Turkey and Asia. This, and this alone—the Dardanelles operations being the other side of the same medal—is the main fact of the land-war, and we must see that we grasp it firmly. To steady judgment, and to keep an even mind during the critical period ahead, when the jumpers and shakers of the agony-press may easily rush into more panicky-stricken orgies—if they are allowed, perhaps a notable qualification—our readers will do well to take their bearings. To-day we will subordinate pure narrative and try to give a plain account of the general situation of the war.

I.—On With the Work.

First let us state some considerations of time. The next few months, and even the next few weeks, may quite possibly be remembered as the most important phase of this Armageddon that lasts not days, but years. The measure of the Allies' success at the end, and, above all, the subsequent position which this Empire is to hold in the world will be determined absolutely by the measure of Britain's organising exertions both with regard to material and men between now and the end of autumn. We have a second chance, and a good one; we shall never have a third. That is now gravely understood by every Minister in the Cabinet, whose members will put away squabbling hesitation and red tape to get forward unmistakably with the job whereon depends our all in all. They must be capable to the utmost of "swift competence in emergency." They must, and we believe they do, realise that the drag must be taken off the machine, that the most vigorous spirits we will know who they are—must be thoroughly supported, and that nothing in the world can be so perilous to us as half-measures and delay.

As it stands argently with us favoured by all the resources of the open sea, and by an unprecedented range and variety of striking-power, so urgently and more so does it stand with our chief enemy, Germany's hopes of a successful issue, and let us frankly recognise that they are high, are entirely staked upon the events of the next three months. She knows it. She knows that if she fails in that period to force a grand decision against Russia and the Balkans, she must begin to admit even to herself—long and desperately as she would in any case struggle for terms—that she has no chance of ultimate victory. That chance, as Berlin believes, being still there, Germany is now opening her supreme effort, and we had better prepare our minds for the character of the drama now to be played. It will be for ever

memorable in a more conspicuous sense than can be applied to most other main transactions of the great war.

When we say that the present Eastern campaign, with its immense concerted operations stretching over a thousand miles of front, is Germany's supreme effort we mean to use that often-abused epithet in its strict sense, and we have long said that Germany's supreme effort when it came would stagger imagination. Russia's task is one of gigantic difficulty, and we shall see how the Grand Duke, his masterly lieutenants and the aroused Russian nation are likely to cope with it. They know that if they get through the next month in fair safety they will be afterwards invulnerable, sure to return conquering and to conquer. Language cannot heighten the size of those issues, no words can rise to them.

II.—A Contrast.

To complete our broad view of the situation we must enforce an extraordinary contrast. On the East, the free war of manœuvres is now moving upon a breadth never conceived by Napoleon in his most daring dreams; between the middle Baltic and the rivers flowing down to the Black Sea the rival armies with their millions of men describe curves which from tip to tip spread well over half a continent. As against the war of manœuvres in the East, the trench-fare in the West is a more solid deadlock than ever. Are the Allies in the West, then to be contained and immobilised while Germany with the main bulk of the forces of the Central Empires parades her plans with formidable energy in the East? Obviously not. They know that they must conquer in the East before they can win in the West.

We can follow the military consequences of that maxim without going into undesirable detail. Italy's adhesion, the refitting of the Serbian army, and the operations against the Dardanelles have given the Allies, as we have repeatedly explained, the strong and invaluable beginnings of a southern or middle front. Upon the measure of imagination and decision which the concerted plans and efforts of the Allies may show in that direction great things indeed will depend. The more exorbitant newspapers which bother us with rumours about German reinforcements and guns passing through Belgium are the dupes of German desires and agencies. When the enemy elaborately advertises a plan it is usually because they intend to do something quite different. Not in the West is, for the moment, the principal theatre, though sooner or later it will again become so. For the present we must keep our eyes fixed firmly on the East and consider all its possibilities from Riga to Constantinople.

III.—"To Astonish the World."

We have now to explain more fully the scope and audacity of the new German plans and the measures by which they may be met.

It is certain that the scheme for enveloping and destroying the Grand Duke's central armies now thrust forward in a salient between East Prussia and Galicia has been long matured. Happily it is equally certain that the Grand Duke long since penetrated the mind of his antagonists, and will not be taken by surprise. Our readers will grasp the problem better if they put out of their minds for the moment the very broad and significant movements on the wings in the Baltic Provinces and along the Danister. With these movements we shall deal presently, but in the first case, we must be very clear about the central position.

There we have now to deal with two phalanxes instead of one and to study their reciprocal action. For the present the leading role has passed again to Hindenburg and away from Mackensen, whose part, however, is still almost equally important. The German reports fondly assure us that their old Marshal Vorwärts, so far from being in disgrace, has been employed in organising a movement which will astonish the world and finish the war. That is a large order, but the conception however "colossal," to use the enemy's favourite word, is quite in accordance with German temperament. The execution against a leader like the Grand Duke and an Empire like Russia is likely to prove a very different matter.

We must first follow the fortunes of Mackensen and the Archduke Ferdinand at the head of the original phalanx. The heavy defeat inflicted on it near Krasnik stopped its advance more than a week ago, and no further progress has been made. Though it is the dry season, Mackensen has found himself in a horrible country, and the difficulties of bringing supplies through so broken a country so many miles from any railway and with the few roads almost hopelessly ruined, must have proved worse, the longer the effort and the traffic were continued. It is an awkward plight in any case, and in this section between the Vistula and the Bug south of the Lublin-Cholm railway the operations seemed for the time to have solidified into trench warfare. The Russians handled their problem with sound ability. Instead of pursuing their enemy too far, they stood and fortified themselves still more heavily on the fortified positions, which had already served them so well. The enemy, in their turn, made no further attempt to push on and carry the Lublin-Cholm railway by direct attack. Instead of courting more bloody repulses in that direction, Mackensen and the Archduke "sat down" in the old phrase, and in their turn entrenched themselves all across the region between the two rivers.

But all this meant a pause for reorganisation in various quarters. It implied no abandonment of former plans, but the development in connection with them of still larger movements. On the left of the Vistula the Germans were entrenched, as for months past, on the Bzura, the Rawka and the Pilitsa, and General Voyrsh in the Radom district was linked up with Mackensen and the Austrian Archduke on the other side of the river. But all these together had yet failed to secure any main object. The Grand Duke still held the great Polish salient, with all the railways required to feed his interior lines. Against attacks from the South and West only he might prove stronger than ever, and in any case the daring hope of cutting off the retreat of some of the Russian armies would be in vain. It was time to play the trump card and to attack our Allies in their central salient from a third side as well, the north.

IV.—Hindenburg and the New Phalanx.

On Monday the German hosts, based on the dense railway system of East Prussia, took the offensive

vigorously. They are composed, as we shall see, of various armies, probably under the chief direction of Marshal Hindenburg. The bulk of these forces operating against what is called the Nareff front are bearing straight by the Mlava (or Czecchohoff) and the Prasnysh roads upon Warsaw and its great neighbouring fortress, Novo Georgievsk. The columns bearing down in this direction, where the country at this season is most practicable, are under the immediate command of General von Bulow with at least 150,000 men. Next to him, General von Eichhorn, with perhaps another 120,000 men, is attacking on the line Lomza, Osovietz and Sayalki, and employs a powerful artillery. In front of Eichhorn's command the rivers, marshes, swamps and forests of the Nareff and the Bobr guarding the northernmost faces of the Grand Duke's central salient, have hitherto proved impassable and impenetrable. But if Bulow could, in the first instance, succeed nearer Warsaw he might turn the main Nareff front and open a way at last for Eichhorn to reach the railway junction of Bielostok, even more important in the northern part of the Vistula-Bug region than are the Lublin-junctions in the south of it.

Then both these commanders—Bulow and Eichhorn—would unite their forces into a northern phalanx bearing down on the country behind Brest-Litovsk from the north, while Mackensen's southern phalanx resumed its advance on the same objective from the north. This is undoubtedly the plan. The two phalanxes are now trying to close like pincers upon the neck of the salient, and to cut it off so rapidly and deeply from two sides as to cut off the retreat of a large part of the forces with which the Grand Duke has been stubbornly holding the entire region projecting over the Middle Vistula to Warsaw, and backed by the line of the Bug with its fortress of Brest-Litovsk, which is the real military and strategic key of the whole of Poland.

The latest news shows that the salient is now being fiercely attacked on three sides simultaneously. On the south Mackensen is stirring again in the Grabovietz and Grabeshoff neighbourhoods, towards Cholm, and is at the same time trying to seize the passage of the Bagat Sokol. From the north the Germans, in heavy force, have advanced beyond the crossroads at Prasnysh and Czecchohoff, and are using every effort to drive further downward. Even if the Grand Duke again eludes any attempt to envelop his central armies thus menaced from three sides, this is, of course, the best way of trying to dislodge him altogether from Warsaw and the Middle Vistula, to drive him clean out of the Polish salient altogether, to force him into the depths of Russia proper beyond the Bug and to divide his armies by the Pripiet marshes into two parts. All this would then be the preliminary to a Napoleonic attempt in the direction of Kieff, the Black Sea and Turkey. On paper the situation is such as must tempt the Germans to indulge wild dreams.

## V.—The Grand Duke's Vast Task.

But the Grand Duke is there. His armies are there still intact and powerful and along the thousand miles of front. The spirit of Russia is there. Let us now see how the Germans are likely to be met. The Grand Duke is operating on interior lines backed by the best system of railways on which he has yet been based. Behind him are still four main lines communicating with the interior of Russia. Three of these lines are double-tracked. What is more in the heart of the salient the famous Polish quadrilateral—Warsaw-Lwagored-Brest-Litovsk-Bielostok, the main lines are connected by the cross-sections lacking to the Russians elsewhere. The Grand Duke thus

possesses all desirable facilities for supply, reinforcement of threatened points, rapid redistribution, and, if necessary, for retreat. The heads of the German phalanxes seeking to sever the neck of the salient from opposite directions are still two hundred miles apart, and are making only slow progress against the successive fortified positions which the Russians everywhere oppose to the enemy.

With the apparent double menace to his communications, the Grand Duke seems at first sight to run a risk in holding on to Warsaw and the front of the salient, but in these matters it is certain that the Grand Duke and his advisers know perfectly what they are doing. The threat in this case cannot be a surprise like the Galician "Darobrub." They have hitherto shown themselves unexampled masters of the art of ordered retreat and have hitherto calculated time to a nicety. We have been inclined to the view, as our readers are aware, that it would be a military miracle if the Grand Duke could now succeed in holding Warsaw and the Middle Vistula, but that he might possibly succeed in working the miracle. If he does not, but retires in good time, still keeping his vast forces intact, Hindenburg by securing Warsaw and the Middle Vistula will have taken the trick, but he will be no nearer winning the game if he only secures coveted ground again, but is unable either to envelope or destroy.

The result of the crowning fight for the Polish salient must be awaited during the next two months with absorbing excitement. Let us now turn our attention briefly to the situation on the two wings before glancing at the wider possibilities we have indicated. In the Baltic the Germans, on a wide front, are moving towards the broad region between Riga and Kovno. Here the enemy, under General von Falkenhayn, is said to have nearly 300,000 men with heavy guns taken from the numerous fortresses in East Prussia, and with an exceptionally large body of cavalry. This movement, of course, wears a particularly ugly look, but our Allies have had months in which to prepare against it, and here, elsewhere, they can fall back upon strong natural lines of defence in a country where the enemies' difficulties must increase at every step. On the other extreme wing, along the Zlota Lipa and the Danister, our Allies are thought to be very strong indeed, and the enemy is making the most determined efforts to turn these lines by forcing the Danister from the Bukowina side. The Russians at all points are fighting with all their unmatched obstinacy, subordinating everything to the two purposes of killing Germans and Austrians, and drawing out time to the utmost.

Here, then, is the suggestion of an immense range of fine confused fighting. We have now to show, however, what is, in our opinion, the main aim of Germany's supreme effort. If the Grand Duke's central armies could be "enveloped and destroyed," all the rest would of course, be much easier. An effort would undoubtedly be made to sweep to Kieff and the Black Sea, to break through the Balkans and to join hands with the Turk, now in dire need. But, even if the Grand Duke could only be driven across the Bug, it is very possible that the Germans would attempt the march to Kieff and to get through to the Black Sea and to Constantinople. It would be desperate, but then the Germans know that, whatever their present circumstances, their situation must become desperate unless they can do big things soon. They calculate that their line of communications upon this long march into the interior of Russia would be protected to the north by the marshes of the Pripiet,

across which no sufficient hostile force might be able to strike. The Russians have considered the contingency that this extreme adventure, vast and hazardous as it may seem at first sight, may form part of Germany's supreme effort.

## VI.—What Russian Resolve Means.

We must now show why we think the supreme effort will prove, after a tremendous contest, to be a supreme failure. First, the Grand Duke's whole record warrants us in thinking that if he cannot hold the Warsaw salient—but he may—he will evacuate it in time and draw off his armies once more in solid fighting order before his lines of retreat are cut by the Hindenburg and Mackensen pincers. Next, all accounts agree that the Russian army is in formidable array and splendid heart at all points. Thirdly, the supply of munitions is increasing every week, and we are told that the Tsar's generalissimo is already able to arm large bodies of fresh reserves far better adapted than Germans and Austrians to the conditions of fighting on Russian and Polish soil. Finally, we have to reckon with the spirit of endlessly dogged resolution and resistance now awakened in the Russian nation.

We believe that in the last resort this would beat the Kaiser as it beat Napoleon. The Tsar's Government we believe to be ready for any measures, no matter how startling, and there is nothing the Tsar can order which the people will not be willing to do rather than that the Germans should conquer. There, if need be, is where the Tsar, with all his qualities, will learn what is deep and uncompromising in the mentality of the Slav and what is invincible in the physical and moral nature of Russia. In that vast Empire the mere temporary loss of hundreds upon hundreds of miles of ground is not important. What alone is important is to keep the Tsar's armies intact, to withdraw them if need be from line to line, interminably. In the meantime munitions are piled up at Russia's own arsenals and poured in through Archangel and Vladivostok. In that case more and more recruits would be equipped. After a certain point the Tsar's armies would become larger and larger. When the time came for them to turn and smite and drive and get back their own again they would be larger and more formidable and better placed for the offensive than at any moment since the beginning of the war.

Meanwhile the Germans, with every step into the interior, would be weakened in every way—by casualties, by unremitting fatigue, by unprecedented difficulties in supplying food and ammunition, by the numbers required to guard for hundreds of miles the extended chain of communications. And above all and beyond all this is the probability, almost the certainty, that the same desperate spirit of patriotic resistance which fired Moscow would waste the whole land before an invader. The Germans would have to march through a desert; Russia is not like any other country and Empire. Its temper and situation is such that it is capable of removing whole populations. When Russians migrate they go not as individuals, but as whole villages together. At need, we may behold such a spectacle in this sense as the world has not seen.

Already it is said that the civil population is beginning to be cleared out of the frontier provinces, of Volhynia nearest Mackensen's armies. Already the Germans in some places have found themselves compelled to advance through a desolation. The harvest in Russia promises to be bountiful and superabundant. In no case will the Germans be allowed to reap it. Here is where Russia, if she has not yet enough munitions, has indeed the advantages of inexhaustible numbers

for all the work that can be done in any emergency behind lines. We hold, then, that if emergency arose, not only army but population with stock crops would be withdrawn to the interior, and that this diminution to lay waste as the advanced would in the last ruin the invader. The Russians could retreat for months, strengthening instead of weakening as they went backwards, they could turn with crushing strength when the enemy furthest from his bases, what then? We need not answer the question. We have out the sober truth respecting previously unimagined possibilities of Russian resistance.

## VII.—The Western Powers

the Wider Strategy.

In our two next summits closing our record of the first of the great war, there will plenty of opportunity to repeat operations and the preposition on other fronts. It been vital to show to-day that the Germans fail in their supreme effort during the next few months or weeks they must fall altogether both by land and sea. To them fall in the Eastern theatre must be at present the prime job of the Western allies, would be idle to deny that the North Sea to the Adriatic direct task of France, Britain, Italy, not forgetting the Belgians and Serbia, is difficult in circumstances. It will be more manageable in other circumstances which the Allies have.

Chatham saw that the fate of the hemisphere might be decided there. Such thoughts, being the largest and most desperate of strategy, ought to be in the minds of belligerents with sea-power behind them said long ago that Belgium Northern France, if the operations were guided by foresight and vision, might be soonest redeemed in the Balkans. In the same way the fate of Constantinople is of even nearer and more vital concern to the Quadruple Alliance and to the British Empire as a whole than is the fate of Calais. As we said before, the Allies, as things are, must conquer in the East before they can win in the West. We hope that is a last sun clear to all minds which had some difficulty at the outset in grasping the purport of the Dardanelles Expedition and the meaning of the whole Mediterranean situation.

With the local events, from the Yser to the Julian Alps, we shall hardly deal this week. The Crown Prince, with large forces, has attempted a considerable coup in the Argonne, and, as again celebrated some trifling advantages in bossful bulletins obviously meant to provoke the French. By another attack the enemy recaptured the cemetery at Souchez, but the enemy is firmly contained at every point by the counter-strokes of the Allies. President Poincaré, in his brilliant speech for the National Feast last week, proclaimed, with more vibrating energy than ever, that the Republic will fight to the very end. The French, like the British, have in the main confined themselves of late to a policy of wearing down the enemy, to whom this waiting game is sinister and unendurable. It is pretty evident in view of the scale on which the Eastern operations are now developed, that the enemy cannot diffuse his efforts at this of all times, but must concentrate every available man and gun upon the attempt to secure a grand decision against Russia.

(To be Continued.)

Queen Alexandra's Gift to Flower Girls.

Queen Alexandra repeated her last year's distribution of money to the professional flower girls in London, as compensation for any loss they suffered through the sale of artificial roses on Alexandra Day.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

### COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Hotel Company Limited.

#### [VERBATIM.]

The half yearly meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited, was held to-day at noon, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presiding. Those present were: Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie (Director) W. Logan, G. T. Lloyd M. Manuk D. K. Blair, Raymond, G. Dutton, S. D. Somekh, She Po Shan and J. H. Taggart (Acting Secretary).

The Chairman:—It now being past the hour for which this meeting has been called, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary read the notice.

The Chairman's Speech.

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, take them, together with the Auditors' certificate, as read.

On comparing the working account for the six months under review with the corresponding six months of 1914 it will be seen that there is a decrease of \$38,688 07. It must, however, be borne in mind that the half year ending 30th June 1914 was, I think, a record one, whereas the one just ended is one of the leanest. The decrease in revenue is practically all in Board and Lodging and is to be accounted for by the War which has almost entirely put an end, for the meantime, to the tourist traffic. It will be seen, however, that for any great resumption in this source of revenue and shareholders must be prepared for lean times until this disastrous war is finished. Every economy that could be reasonably effected in the working of the Hotel without impairing its efficiency has been carried out. It has been necessary to proceed with our usual decorating and painting which has been met out of repairs and renewals A/c. to which we propose to place \$5379.77 bringing it up to \$10,000. It would be unwise in your Directors' opinion, not to continue such work as if we postponed it, the ultimate cost of keeping the buildings in a proper state of repair would be greater.

We are writing \$10,000 off furniture and fixtures account bringing that down to a safe figure. In the near future, I fear, we shall have to face a heavy expenditure for re-carpeting, hence the provision for depreciation.

We take over the Hotel Managers on 1st September, Mr. Humphreys leaving then, and we trust to see an improvement in revenue from them. The offices are well let meantime.

The balance of profit and loss account is \$102,184.71 which your directors propose should be distributed as follows:—

To pay a dividend of:—  
\$2.50 per share on 20,000 shares for the half year ... \$50,000.00  
To transfer to repairs and renewals account ... 6,379.77  
To write off furniture and fixtures account 10,000.00  
To write off steam launch account ... 2,000.00  
To carry forward to new account ... 33,784.94

Total ... \$102,184.71  
and I trust you will approve of same.

I do not think there is anything in the accounts to which I need specially refer but after the adoption of the report and accounts has been formally proposed and seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any question which shareholders may desire to put.

Mr. Logan:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the

### GOVERNMENT WORK.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Repairs to Steam Launch 'R. D. I'." will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday, September 3, 1915. A list of work may be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The work to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Government Marine Surveyor.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Repairs to No. 7 Police Launch," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday 10th proximo. Specifications can be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office.

Sealed tenders which must be submitted in duplicate and clearly marked "Tender for making Tree Pits and planting Trees," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Saturday, September 11, 1915. For form of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office. For specification and further particulars apply at this office. No tender will be considered unless the person tendering produces a receipt to the effect that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum of \$100 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if such person shall refuse to carry out his tender.

reports and accounts for the half year. I think the shareholders are to be congratulated on the results shown them, owing to the exceptional time we are now going through.

The chairman:—The report and accounts have been proposed and seconded and are now open for discussion. There being no questions the report and accounts have been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Logan: I will ask you to vote their adoption in the usual manner—for—again—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the retiring director, Dr. Noble re-appearing in rotation but offers himself for re-election.

Mr. Lloyd:—I beg to move the re-election of Dr. Noble to the board.

Mr. Dutton:—I beg to second. The Chairman:—The re-election of Dr. Noble to the board of directors has been proposed by Mr. Lloyd and seconded by Mr. Dutton. Those in favour kindly signify—again—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of auditors. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith the latter having been requested by the board to act for Mr. Gourdin, who was indisposed. Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. O'D. Gourdin offer themselves for election.

Mr. Raymond:—I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. O'D. Gourdin as auditors for the coming half year at a remuneration of \$300 each.

Mr. Somekh:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Raymond and seconded by Mr. Somekh that Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. O'D. Gourdin be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$300 each. Those in favour please signify in the usual manner—again—carried unanimously. That concludes the business gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application at the secretary's office. Thank you for your attendance.

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 28, 1914.

#### Big German Armed Liner Sunk.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that H.M.S. Highflyer had sunk the German armed merchantman, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Churchill stated that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was armed with ten four-inch guns. She had been interfering with traffic on the Cape route and was one of the very few German auxiliaries which succeeded in getting to sea. Her survivors were landed before she sank. The Highflyer had one killed and five slightly wounded.

#### A Scrap of Paper.

The detailed report of the British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Edward Grey, describing the events prior to the rupture of relations, has been published. It may be described as the most remarkable diplomatic document of modern times. On August 4 the Ambassador asked the German Government whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgium, their von Jagow, immediately replied "No, since the Germans have already crossed the frontiers." Herr von Jagow explained that Germany was obliged to advance into France by the easiest road, and strike a decisive blow as quickly as possible, since an advance through the line of fortresses to the south would have involved great loss of time. He regretted that it was impossible for Germany to draw back. After the presentation of the British ultimatum, Herr von Jagow expressed poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy, which was to make friends of England, and, through England, of France. The Ambassador thereupon declared that England, in view of her engagements, could not have done otherwise. The Ambassador afterwards visited the Chancellor, who was very agitated. The Chancellor began a prolonged harangue, declaring that just for "a scrap of paper" Britain was making war with a kindred nation and that his policy of friendship with England had tumbled like a house of cards. The Ambassador strongly protested against the Chancellor's declaration that Britain would be responsible for the terrible events. He pointed out that Britain's honour required her to defend Belgium's neutrality and that that fear of the consequence would not deter Britain. The Ambassador refrained from further argument as the Chancellor was so excited, so evidently overcome by the British action and so little disposed to listen to reason. This terminated a painful interview. On the morning of August 5, after the attack on the Embassy which Herr von Jagow described as an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin, the Emperor sent his Aide-de-camp expressing regrets, but saying, "You will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of the Germans respecting Britain's actions against their allies, at Waterloo." The Emperor begged the Ambassador to tell the King that, while he was proud of the titles of British Field Marshal and Admiral, he must renounce these titles.

### NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

A Request to Communicate Meteorological Observations.

1. Masters of vessels possessing radio-telegraphic installations are earnestly requested to co-operate in the forecasting and storm-warning work of the Royal Observatory, by communicating meteorological observations made on board, to the station at Cape d'Aguilar with all possible speed. The data particularly requested are: The ship's name, position, and the time of observation. The reading of the barometer. The reading of the attached thermometer (if the barometer is of the mercurial type).

Wind direction and force (Beaufort scale). State of weather (Beaufort notation).

During the period May 1st to October 31st, observations made at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. are desired; from November 1st to April 30th the 8 a.m. observations alone. At any time of the year when there is reason to believe that the ship is in the vicinity of a storm centre, the prompt communication of meteorological observations at hourly intervals would be invaluable.

2. These communications should be sent as Master Service messages; no charge will be made by the d'Aguilar station, and none should be registered upon the ship. In return for the information supplied, the Cape d'Aguilar station will, at 1 p.m., communicate to all ships within range the summary of the weather conditions issued by the Royal Observatory daily. Should subsequent information warrant any modification of the summary or forecast, such modification will be communicated by the Director of the Royal Observatory to Cape d'Aguilar, and, if of sufficient importance, it will be transmitted to either for the benefit of all shipping within range.

3. Particulars of the position and direction of progress of typhoons, and any meteorological information likely to be of use to shipping generally, will also be furnished to the Cape d'Aguilar station, and communicated to any vessel upon request.

4. It should be understood that all information supplied by the Royal Observatory is the best that can be given with the information at the disposal of the Director, and that the accuracy of such information will inevitably increase with the number of ships regularly telegraphing observations.

5. In order that a comparison between the ship's barometer and the Observatory standard may be made, it is particularly important that a few readings of the ship's barometer be taken in Hongkong harbour, and forwarded to the Observatory whenever possible. Franked envelopes for the free transmission of this, or any other meteorological communication, may be obtained on application to the Royal Observatory.

### LIST OF SHIPS DETAINED

The following list appeared in the London Gazette of the 9th and 10th July, 1915.

Name	Nationality	Detained at
Albania	Swedish	Glasgow
Orathorne	Norwegian	Hull
Dalmond	Dutch	The Downs
Elenheria	Greek	Madros
Gulfos	Danish	Kirkwall
Jonannas	Greek	Gibraltar
Maine	American	Madros
Mareu	Danish	Kirkwall
Sirius	Norwegian	do
Texas	Swedish	do
Zaiderdijk	Dutch	The Downs

### YOUR HELP IS ASKED.

A MOTOR AMBULANCE FROM HONGKONG.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE COLONY.

It has been suggested that a Motor Ambulance should be given by the women of Hongkong for use at the Front.

Lady May will be very glad to receive subscriptions from 50 cents to \$10.00 for this purpose. The cost of a Motor Ambulance is \$500 complete. (about \$5,500.00).

If the sum can be raised quickly, the money can be cabled home and the Motor Ambulance could be put into use almost immediately. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

Subscriptions may also be sent to the following ladies: Mrs. Kemp—3, Gomes Villas, Kowloon, and Mrs. Stubb—117, the Peak.

We would earnestly draw the attention of our readers to the above suggestion. Hongkong has certainly been most generous at all times in helping on any movement that will lighten the load of the Government at home in its gigantic task of dealing with the expenses of the war. And—as we cannot too frequently bear in mind—it is right that Hongkong should do this. Our Colony has felt little or nothing of the terrible stress, anxiety and shortness of rations occasioned by the campaign. Readers who are better—and not worse—off by reason of the war. Seeing how smooth and snug our path has been, while people at home have been living in terror of air-raids and other abominations, it is not unnatural that we should be asked to give more readily than others who are doing or suffering in Europe.

There are many of us whose other monetary calls make large contributions a matter of sheer impossibility; but it will be seen that the promoters of the present scheme are not asking for big sums; they are asking for anything from fifty cents to ten dollars. If 5,500 women in the Colony would each send a dollar, the business would be settled out of hand and if 1,100 would each send a five dollar bill, the result would be just as satisfactory. The Government is doing all it can to meet the expenditure of the war and to provide everything necessary to a speedy victory as to the comfort of the troops. But it is "up to" Hongkong to help it to do more—especially as the subscriptions now asked for are for a work of mercy.

Nominally it is the ladies of Hongkong who are invited to subscribe, but there is no clause prohibiting them from asking their men folk to assist. There is no just cause or impediment why the sum may not be raised within the next few days and we hope this may be the case. The women of Hongkong have shown already how generous they can be in sending clothes and comforts to the troops and the Belgian refugees. Will they not make just one more little effort?

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The Mother Superior and the Sisters of the Italian Convent, wish to thank the many friends who so kindly manifested their sympathy during their late bereavement, and for the numerous floral tributes sent.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS THROUGH RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

The following instructions appear in the Gazette with regard to persons wishing to travel in or through Russian Territory during the continuance of the war:—

The Embassies, Legations and Consulates of Russia will observe the following rules in giving the visa to foreign subjects going to Russia:—

1. Passports must be supplied with photographs of the persons therein described of more than nine years of age, which must be certified by the authorities issuing such passports.

2. Passports must contain a declaration by the bearer, certified by the same authorities, as to his age and nationality. The bearer must state if he has belonged to that nationality from birth or if he has acquired it by naturalization, in the latter case he must declare the date of his naturalization and also to what nationality he belonged before naturalization. The said declaration must also mention to what part of the Empire he intends to proceed together with the object of his visit.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to day by Mr. E. U. Jenkin D. S. P. Reserve state:—

#### Patrol Instruction.

Following to report at Charge-Room, Central Police Station. Uniform, with caps. Helmets, if wet weather. Belts, Truncheons, etc., will be issued at the Station. Men warned must prepare belt books from Noordin. Until passed out, N. C. Officers (except ex-regular Police) will not wear any badges of rank.

Monday, Aug. 30th, and Tuesday, Aug. 31st—As already detailed.

Wednesday, Sept. 1st.—5.50 p.m. Bailey, Cartwright, Butterfield, Arnott, and Bonje. Also J. M. Wong and Wei Wing Sam to patrol with Wing-Sergeant Lingley. 8.50 p.m. Un Hew Fan, Wong Kwong Tin, B. W. Tape, Peter Wong and James Wong. Also Sirdar Khan to patrol with Whitehill.

#### Parades.

Central Police Station 6 p.m.—Parade of 1st British Platoon, fixed for Monday, cancelled, on account of patrol work. Otherwise all parades as detailed in orders of August 27th-28th. It is to be understood in future that men wanted for patrol are excused from Parades on the same day.

#### Exemption.

A. H. Hewitt is exempted from Patrol duties.

The Late Sergeant Kendall. On behalf of the Police Reserve a cheque for \$210.—has been handed to the widow of the above Officer.

#### Carrying of Rifles.

During the week commencing August 31st, the 1st Chinese and 1st Portuguese Platoons only will have their rifles and ammunition with them daily.

#### University Principal Wanted.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that the University of London is about to appoint a Principal Officer at a salary of £2,000 a year. Those who are desirous that their names should be considered are invited to communicate with the Colonial Secretary's Office, from where particulars can be obtained. Testimonials are not required, and canvassing any member of the Senate is prohibited. Names should reach the University not later than Wednesday, September 15th, 1915.

### MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. Setna in their Fortnightly Report (from 12th August to 26th August, 1915) state:—

Bengal Opium: No sales are reported in the market. Clearances nil. Unsold stock: 57 chests of Patna New, 389 chests of Patna Old, 105 chests of Benares New, and 113 chests of Benares Old, in all about 644 chests. Sold but uncleared stock: 28 chests of Patna New, 53 chests of Patna Old, 9 chests of Benares New, and 13 chests of Benares Old in all about 108 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are Patna New \$9,325, Patna Old \$9,200, Benares New \$9,050, Benares Old \$8,925.

Malwa opium:—Sales are reported of about 5 chests at \$9500 (per picul). Clearance of about 5 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 48½ chests. Sold but uncleared stock about 91 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are:—Malwa \$9400 to \$9500.

Cotton:—Sales are reported of about 500 packages at \$31 (per picul). Unsold stock is estimated at about 2200 packages. Closing quotations, at 27 to 33 (per picul).

Indian yarn:—Ruled steady. Owing to favourable advices from interior buyers came forward and purchased a good lot at a slight advance in rates. Sales are reported of about 5,650 bales comprising of about 200 bales of No. 64, 100 bales of No. 84, 3350 bales of No. 104, 1050 bales of No. 124, 200 bales of No. 168, and 750 bales of No. 204. Unsold stock is estimated at about 38,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 15,000 bales. Market closes steady.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 900 bales at \$108 to \$118 per bale. Sundry Articles:—During the fortnight under review our market ruled steady, and a good business is reported both in imports as well as exports. In imports sales are reported in Alcot at \$22 (per picul), B' Dollum (Gooal) at \$11 (per picul), Bhesabole at \$8 to \$10 (per picul), Clothes at \$32 to \$38 (per picul), Kienis at \$23 to 25 (per picul), Mavej at \$10 (per picul), Halibore (Kadoo) at \$15 (per picul), Gum Olibanum at \$10 to 13 (per picul), Myrambollsams at \$4 (per picul), Santa Leaves at \$15 (per picul), Patchack at \$110 (per picul), Bezoar Stones at \$140 to 180 (per catty), and Bombay Onions at \$120 (per basket).

In exports purchases are reported in Cassia at \$34 (per picul), Cassia Oil at \$150 (per picul), Star Aniseed Oil at \$280 to 300 (per picul), Munnal at \$14 (per picul), China Roots at \$8 to 11 (per picul), Green Beans at \$44 (per picul), Cardamun Seeds at \$38 (per picul), Fire-Crackers at \$84 (per case), and Preserves at \$44 to 64 (per case of 6 Jars).

### TO AVERT FAMINE.

Drastic Measures to be Taken in Germany.

Amsterdam, July 15.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German Government is studying the possibility of forcing the population to do without meat on two days a week in order to economize.

Special measures are also contemplated to bring about a reduction in the price of sugar, and it is suggested that all products should be seized which are needed for food heating, lighting, &c., and that the State should be entrusted to distribute the stocks among the population. The Government will shortly issue a regulation with regard to the sale of eggs so as to prevent a further increase in price, which in some places now reaches 200 per cent.



## DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

## Prize Courts Act, 1915.

Arrangement of Sections:—  
The following appeared in the Government Gazette of August 27:—

An Act to amend the Enactments relating to Prize Courts. [2nd July 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Where proceedings are pending in any prize court against any ship or cargo, the court may at any stage of the proceedings, on application being made by the proper officer of the Crown, and upon being satisfied that the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or any part thereof, would be more conveniently conducted in any other prize court, make an order remitting the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or to any part of the cargo, to such other prize court.

(2) Where any proceedings have been remitted to another prize court that other court shall have the same jurisdiction to deal with the matter as if the subject-matter of those proceedings had originally been seized within its jurisdiction or been brought within its jurisdiction after capture, and any order or other steps made or taken in those proceedings before the order of remission shall be deemed to have been made or taken by or in that court.

2. A prize court may, as respects any case or matter within its jurisdiction, and on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, declare that any order or decree made by it, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, is enforceable within the jurisdiction of another prize court, and shall, on the like application, have power to enforce any order or decree which another prize court has declared to be enforceable within the jurisdiction of such first-mentioned court.

3.—(1) Where a prize court under this Act orders the remission of any proceedings, or declares that any order or decree is enforceable by another prize court, the first-mentioned court may order the subject-matter of the proceedings, or of the order or decree, to be removed, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit, into the jurisdiction of the other court; and, where any such order of removal is made, either court may direct that any expenses incurred in the removal shall be borne by the cargo or any part of the cargo or the ship in such manner as the court thinks proper.

(2) For the purpose of the voyage of a ship from the jurisdiction of one court to that of another under such an order of removal, the ship, if not a British ship, shall be treated as if it were a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(3) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules for regulating the procedure and practice of prize courts shall extend to making rules for carrying this Act into effect.

(4) The powers conferred by this Act are without prejudice to any other powers which the High Court in England may possess for the like purposes independently of this Act, and of the obligation imposed on prize courts by section nine of the Naval Act, 1864.

4.—(1) The power conferred by section ten of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, to grant salaries in lieu of fees to judges of prize courts shall be extended so as also to confer a power of granting a remuneration by way of a lump sum, and, as so extended, shall, notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, apply also to officers of prize courts or performing duties in connection with matters of prize.

Provided that the powers under that section or this section shall not be exercised as respects any prize court in India except on the application of the

Governor General of India in Council, or as respects any prize court in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, or Newfoundland, except on the application of the Governor General or of the Governor in Council, as the case may be.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have had effect since the commencement of the present war.

5. This Act may be cited as the Prize Courts Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the Naval Prize Act, 1864; and the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1914, and the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar and Cyprus) Act, 1914, and this Act may be cited together as the Naval Prize Acts 1864 to 1915.

Regulations re Goods Consigned to Neutral Countries.

Downing Street,  
17th July, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have had under their careful consideration the precise form to be required in the case of bills of lading for goods, consigned to neutral countries, which are contraband of war or fail to be dealt with under the Retaliation Order in Council of the 11th March, and that they have come to the following conclusions.

2. In regard to goods destined for a neutral country in Europe (and the same rule is to be applied also to goods destined for Russia) there is likely to be considerable delay if the bills of lading, no matter what may be the nature of the goods or the country of origin, are not made out to a named consignee—or, as an alternative, to a bank or financial house of high standing, with the remark Notify "A. B.," "A. B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined.

3. It is not necessary that goods destined for a British, French, or Italian destination should be shipped to a named consignee, provided it is clearly indicated on the bill of lading and manifest that the ultimate destination is as stated.

4. It is desirable, in cases where the use of another form of consignment might result in an interruption of the voyage, that goods shipped to neutral countries outside Europe should be consigned in the same way as goods consigned to neutral countries in Europe; but this is not so necessary, provided always that it is clearly indicated that the destination of the goods is outside Europe and not in Turkey in Asia.

5. Goods intended for Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

6. In all cases it is essential that the bill of lading, or a certified copy of it, should be on board the vessel.

7. You should take immediate steps to secure that these principles are applied to shipments from ports in the territory under your government. In any communications to persons interested it should be made quite clear that no form of consignment will secure to vessels immunity from the belligerent right of visit, search and detention.

8. A further despatch will be shortly addressed to you in regard to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

I have, &c.,  
A. BONAR-LAW.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

Ordinance Approved.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power in disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 12 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914, and for purposes connected therewith. Ordinance No. 13 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901.

## THE CASE FOR COMPULSION.

## LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

## DEMAND FOR STRONG LEADERSHIP.

During the discussion in the House of Commons on July 28, on the motion for the holiday adjournment, the question of compulsory military service was raised by Captain Guest. He declared that if we were to win in the present war, and to win quickly, compulsory service was the only way. Mr. Wedgwood and other members strongly supported the demand.

Captain Guest (Dorset E., L.)—I would like to ask the attention of the House for a few minutes to a subject somewhat different to that which has engaged the attention of members, but one which to my mind is quite as important at this moment, and that is as to whether this country will not have sooner or later to consider the possibilities of adopting compulsory military service. To-night is a particularly good occasion on which to raise the subject for consideration. To-day we have had two statements which point to the necessity for turning it over in our minds. This afternoon the Prime Minister told us that we must consider that this war may turn itself into a contest of endurance. We have also heard from the Minister of Munitions that there are difficulties which may have to be faced in other directions. However, I do not raise the subject in an attitude which is at all unfriendly or with any idea or object of embarrassing the Government. The Government at the present time carries on its shoulders sufficient burdens without anyone going out of their way to add to their cares unless he feels that he must try to put forward something in the shape of a suggestion. I think possibly those of us who feel the necessity for this innovation may be even of some use to the Government in pointing out some of the difficulties they may have to face and overcome if they undertake it. Anyhow, it seems to me that it cannot do any harm to ventilate the matter and discuss it openly. Much harm might be brought about by working behind the scenes; and if the ventilation of the subject has the result of drawing any statement of intention or even an indication of the matter being seriously considered that might counteract agitation. It might be well that the Government should know that some of those who before the war were opposed to compulsion are now prepared, if the Government think a change necessary, to back them through thick and thin. I put my view forward solely on the ground of expediency. Instead of adopting the attitude of embarrassing the Government, I would turn rather to hon. members of the party with whom I serve, if I could, to persuade them at least to keep their mind open on this subject. I heard this afternoon some remarks about the performance of the Government during nine months of the war. It seems to me that during that period they enjoyed the completest confidence and most unquestioning support, and it was not until after they made some disclosures themselves of some short-comings that the House took upon itself to ask questions.

The Urgency of the Question. As to the possibility that it could be of any advantage to the enemy to discuss such an innovation as I urge, I must register my opinion not only that it is of no advantage to the enemy, but that the mere fact that we are prepared even to consider the taking of so serious a step in order to make ourselves more fully equipped and organized to carry the war to a conclusion would be nothing but discouraging in the highest degree to the enemy. It would be of incalculable encouragement to the Allies. They would appreciate even more than we can understand the fact that we are in real earnest.

Another argument in favour of urgency is found in the situation at the end of 12 months of war. Many of us had hoped that the positions that we occupy in different parts of the world would have been somewhat different from what they are to-day. That is one of the gravest reasons why we should consider the urgency of this problem. Our problem is to win and to win quickly. We have special reasons why we took our share in the great conflict. Ours was perhaps more a matter of principle than of self-preservation. The order of those two things is gradually becoming reversed. Our duty and the burden which we accepted of not sheathing the sword, as the Prime Minister said, until we had got back for Belgium even more than we had lost will take a great deal of doing. It will require all the men, all the money, and all the organization that we can possibly put into working order. It is for those reasons perhaps as much as any others that I recommend those members with whom I worked for so many years to keep their minds open on the necessity of compulsory service.

The Opinion of the Soldier. It seems to me that an opinion worth considering and bearing in mind in this connection is the opinion of the soldier. If one realizes that the soldier of to-day is the elector of a year ago, and will be, perhaps, the elector of to-morrow, and if we eliminate from our consideration the influence of the professional soldier—because, after all, they undertook to serve out of the country; they do not complain, they merely do their work—but when we have an Army of the size that we possess to-day, composed largely of men who undertook service purely from the point of view of self-sacrifice, I think, perhaps, we have a right to consider what their opinions on this subject may be. The moral effect upon the troops, I imagine, would be very great and very beneficial indeed. At the front one cry often heard is, "When are those at home who have not come forward going to bear their fair share?" Whether the same opinion is held by those in training I am not in a position to say. Another consideration should be the effect of such an innovation upon the morale of the Army. I may say so, it is a land which has produced a race of men every one of whom has proved himself to be a hero. A long war may bring in its train difficulties in France, and the encouragement which we could give her by the adoption of this system might enable her more easily to ignore any such influences. If we take the final plunge I believe its effect would be very great indeed. Is the House really satisfied, on reviewing the situation of the last 12 months, with the comparative effort of the two countries? With a smaller population than ours, though I admit with far greater preparation, France has produced a number of troops enormously in excess of anything we have done. I also imagine that they have produced munitions many times in excess of those which we have been able to turn out.

The system of enlistment in operation in England is probably responsible for a great deal of our difficulty in many directions. We have a dual system—the Territorial Association enlisting on one side of the street and the recruiting sergeant on the other. The Casualties. I must put forward one more argument against our present system. Our total casualties have been given as 330,000. They are probably our best men. Before we have been another year in this war we may have lost such a number of our best and most valuable men that the effect will be very greatly felt. In constituting the armies that come later, as you get further and draw deeper, you will draw from less good quality and leave a less good quality behind. (Cries of "No, no.") It is said it is too late to make a change. I submit that depends on one thing only, and that is your calculation as to the duration of the war. If one were satisfied it was drawing to a close I would be the last to suggest such a great alteration. But I do not see how anybody can possibly maintain that opinion in the face of the events that have happened during the last few months. I would ask the House to consider the effect of this alteration, first, upon our opponents. It would be most discouraging to them. The effect upon neutrals would be of a steady character, and I think our action would satisfy them in that we were prepared to go to any limits to win the war. Upon our Allies the effect would be one of instantaneous encouragement to even greater effort. As to ourselves, I believe it might not even be necessary to put the machinery into action—that the mere fact of telling the country we thought the situation sufficiently serious to consider shortly or on certain conditions the bringing forward of such a measure would make them realize the altered conditions and the more significant considerations of the war. (Cheers.) Mr. Thomas (Derby, Lab.) maintained that the Labour members had shown themselves not unmindful of their patriotic duties. (Cheers.) We entered this war with a voluntary Army and a tradition of voluntarism prevailing among our people. The hon. and gallant member would certainly not say that our enemies, whatever their system might be, had soldiers of greater courage and heroism than our volunteer soldiers had shown, and no responsible Minister had yet put forward any evidence showing that any call made upon the nation had not been responded to. (Cheers.) The very first call was answered so magnificently that Lord Kitchener, in order to check recruiting, had to alter the standard of height. Up to the last appeal from the War Office the response expected had been made, according to very high authority. Therefore they were justified in saying that until the responsible Minister himself reported that the nation had failed to give him the material he required there would be no case for making a change. (Cheers.) Then our Navy was not only doing all that was expected, but was making one of the largest contributions towards the conduct of the war of any of the nations engaged. Further, we had raised on a voluntary system as large an Army as was ever contemplated by those who advocated military service, and this had been done in spite of the sinister efforts of the conscriptionists. (Cheers.) Patriotism had not had the largest organ of the House had refused to point and had derided the voluntary system from day to day.

Finance and Industry. A most important matter was the financing of this great war, and if we were to finance it, if the silver bullet was the one thing that would count in the end, it was necessary to produce goods. In considering this aspect of the subject we took coal first. A committee of employers, labour representatives, colliery owners, and mine inspectors had reported that the evidence was conclusive that if more labour were withdrawn from the collieries the output would be so reduced as to affect seriously the industrial position of the country, and that the time appeared to have arrived when full consideration should be given to the question whether further recruiting amongst the miners should be encouraged. Was this report an argument for compulsory service? (Hear, hear.) Taking railway workers next, he said that so many thousands of men had enlisted that in March the representatives of the companies had to tell the War Office that if it took one more man from the railway service they would refuse responsibility for carrying the troops. It appeared, therefore, that as far as the miners and the railway servants were concerned the supply was exhausted. So serious was the deficiency of labour for the making of munitions that in order to make it up it had become necessary to bring skilled workmen back from the armies at the front. In agriculture the position was the same. The services of soldiers had to be availed of to save the harvest; and, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, not another man could be spared from the farm lands. In fact, it was impossible to point to any industry in which there was a surplus of labour. But, he contended it was not necessary to resort to compulsory military service. All the men needed were being obtained under the voluntary system; and when the responsible Minister said more men were required then would be the time for the adoption of other methods. In his opinion, the thing which above all

others was necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion was the absolute unity of all classes. Such unity now existed. It would be shattered by any attempt to set up compulsory military service. (Cheers.) Even if the system were passed by Parliament it could not be put into operation. Take the railways. Who was to decide that this man or that must go? If the military authorities decided, then the railway authorities would say:— "You will have to be responsible for running the railways." If the responsibility was put on the railway management they would be charged with victimizing men by their selections and there would be eternal strikes. (Hear, hear.) What better illustration could there be of the folly of talking about compelling the workers than the recent Welsh coal strike. The Munitions Act, despite all its pains and penalties, failed absolutely the first time it was put into operation because the men resented it. (Cheers.) The voluntary system was the best. The spirit which animated the gallant soldiers and sailors who had responded to the call was the spirit of free men who felt they were fighting for liberty and against militarism. (Cheers.) He believed the views he had expressed were those of the overwhelming mass of the working men of this country.

Mr. Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, L.) replied to the hon. member that we were at war, and unless we saw the war through all his high and admirable sentiments would be washed out in an unpleasantly thick fluid. The argument that not a man could be spared from agriculture or the railways was sufficiently answered by what was happening in France. We were not doing so badly, thanks to the patriotism and devotion of a large part of the population of the country. But we ought to see that there was a certain amount of fairness in this matter. (Cheers.) It was not only the men who were prepared to lay down their lives, but every man should have a chance of joining in the most glorious sport.

Whipper-snappers Who Stopped. It was rather unfair that whipper-snappers who stopped behind should take the job of those who had shown their patriotism by fighting. That was the reason why he was sorry that the House was rising for so long a period without some statement from the Prime Minister that he did contemplate, if need be, the raising of an Army on compulsory lines. He did not say that was necessary yet, but what the country wanted was a lead from the Prime Minister to say that when circumstances warranted it he would not exclude that possibility—that he would expect from Englishmen that they should all take their fair share, and not satisfy themselves by cheering the devotion of others. (Cheers.)

What we wanted in this country more than money, shells, or men was a leader. The whole world was looking on to see whether we could develop a leader who could lead. The question was whether we were to do what France had done. They had stood the test well. He wanted the English people to realize that every act of devotion and self-sacrifice was required. What was really fine about compulsory service in war time was that it involved self-sacrifice and devotion and therefore the compulsion was not degrading as it would be if it did not involve self-sacrifice. The French were the most dangerous military opponents of the Germans of the present time. The Germans knew and it would offer France peace on easy terms, and they ought not to be submitted to that temptation.

A telegram from Vienna stated that the examination of men belonging to the Landsturm born between 1865 and 1872 and in 1872 and 1874 who were dismissed before their time will take place between July 29 and August 30.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following Table shows the Standard Times at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of September, 1915:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Sept. 1st.	5.54 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.55	6.51
" 3rd.	5.55	6.49
" 4th.	5.56	6.48
" 5th.	5.56	6.48
" 6th.	5.56	6.48
" 7th.	5.56	6.47
" 8th.	5.56	6.46
" 9th.	5.56	6.45
" 10th.	5.57	6.44
" 11th.	5.57	6.43
" 12th.	5.57	6.42
" 13th.	5.58	6.41
" 14th.	5.58	6.40
" 15th.	5.59	6.40
" 16th.	5.59	6.39
" 17th.	5.59	6.38
" 18th.	5.59	6.37
" 19th.	5.59	6.35
" 20th.	6.00	6.35
" 21st.	6.00	6.34
" 22nd.	6.00	6.33
" 23rd.	6.01	6.32
" 24th.	6.01	6.31
" 25th.	6.01	6.30
" 26th.	6.02	6.29
" 27th.	6.02	6.28
" 28th.	6.02	6.27
" 29th.	6.02	6.25
" 30th.	6.02	6.24

## VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

It is notified in the Gazette that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council a resolution will be moved as follows:—

Resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentages on the valuation of tenements payable as rates on the under mentioned Lots be altered as from the 1st October, 1915, as follows:—  
Shankiwan Marine Lots Nos. 1 to 10 (both inclusive), from 12½ per cent. to 10½ per cent.;  
Shankiwan Island Lot No. 408, from 12½ per cent. to 10½ per cent.;  
Inland Lot No. 1837, Inland Lot No. 1808, Inland Lot No. 2080, from 9 per cent. to 10½ per cent.;  
Inland Lot No. 1947, from 9 per cent. to 12½ per cent.;  
Inland Lot No. 2039, Inland Lot No. 1698, Inland Lot No. 1484, Inland Lot No. 1690, Inland Lot No. 1460, Inland Lot No. 2087, Inland Lot No. 2086, Inland Lot No. 1927, Inland Lot No. 1928, Inland Lot No. 2065; from 9 per cent. to 13 per cent.

## H. K. C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## Men's Handicap Doubles.

The following is the result of yesterday's play:—G. W. Sewell and C. O. Stark, rec. 1/8 beat T. A. Loughlin and F. Bevington, rec. 3/8, by 6-3, 6-4.

The concluding results in the first round are:—  
K. Brashay and N. L. Smith, scratch, beat A. L. Gace and A. A. Claxton, owe 3/8, 7-5, 7-5.  
H. Hancock and E. P. Thursfield, owe 30, beat G. Worcester and S. S. Moore, owe 2/8, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The entries for the second round are as follow:—  
G. C. Sewell and C. O. Stark, rec. 1/8, v. T. A. Loughlin and A. Bevington, rec. 3/8, v. J. Hodge and J. McDonald, scratch, v. T. W. Hill and A. H. Crew, rec. 3/8, v. Hancock and E. P. Thursfield, owe 30, v. G. Miskin and R. St. Amory, owe 4/8, H. Hancock and P. Leigh-Bennett, owe 15/1, v. N. Kent and W. N. Ford, owe 15/1.  
K. Brashay and N. L. Smith, scratch, v. E. Abraham and W. H. Vivesash, owe 3/8, R. F. Hall and A. Whitmarsh, owe 15, v. L. N. Murphy and F. W. Cary, owe 15/8, H. E. Muriel and E. L. Sim, rec. 1/8, v. S. E. Green and Dr. Lindsey Woods, owe 1/8, W. J. Morrison and N. J. Austin, scratch, v. J. McEl Walker and G. Maltby, rec. 3/8.







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"The Top Notch of Scotch."  
"King George IV"  
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"The Top Notch of Scotch."  
"King George IV"  
Scotch Whisky.

## "King George IV" Whisky

THE "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH



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Scotch Whisky

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"The Top Notch of Scotch."  
"King George IV"  
Scotch Whisky.

SOLE AGENTS,  
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



# SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$825 £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	830 x div.	790 c. div.	{ £22 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	590	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	390	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913, Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1160	10,000	£15	£3	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	4972	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	1966	1855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	1162	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	160	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	405	8,000	\$250	60	395 Feb.	368 April	405	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. {40 cts. b. x the re-									
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)	91	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	165 1/2	20,000	\$30	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69 1/2	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	22 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Combined \$147 s.)	147	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96	{ Final of 3% m'king 6 1/2 on pre- ferred shares & 5 1/2 on de- ferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91 1/2	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	90 1/2 x div.	82 1/2 x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	336	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1125	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	338	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion	307	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	4390	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 3/4 Nov.	4	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	317 1/2	100,000	£1	all	38 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	307	796,666	£1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2			1/- interim 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K. W. & G. Co., Ltd.	175	50,000	\$50	all	69 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W. P. & D. Co., Ltd.	173 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	102	50,000	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	62	49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90	30,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	154	13,000	\$100	all	94	94			Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	1116	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	109	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	160	150,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6 1/2	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	140	50,000	\$50	all	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	1102	70,000	\$150	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	172	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all	100	100			\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1177 1/2	20,000	\$10	all	138 July	125 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	88	120,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	16	75,000	\$10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	16	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Loan Kung Mow	87 1/2	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	1102 1/2	40,000	\$150	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Porcel Company, Ltd.	11	50,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	440	50,000	\$5	all	4 3/4 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	440	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 9/5	8 00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	850	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	134	40,000	\$1	all	6 Jan.	5 Dec.	8 1/2	6 70	50 cts. for 1914.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	8 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	6 90 Jan.	38 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	143	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	{ Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	185	6,000	\$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	25	{ Final of \$1 makin \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	128	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5 25	4 80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 1/2	325,000	\$5	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	137 1/2	250,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	{ 7 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.60	25,000	\$10	all	83 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	80 cts.	
Do (New)	80 cts.	50,000	\$10	all					
Philippines Ld.	4	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	4	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-tories du Tonkin	20	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33.10	20,000	\$5	all	5 00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3 00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	{ \$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	69.90	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 90 Dec.	6 60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	69.90	31,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP" TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—

Whilst the market for investment stocks has continued strong with a further appreciation in values to record, there has again been a fair amount of liquidation in the speculative descriptions at declining rates, but there are evidences of an improvement at the close. The August settlement passed off satisfactorily to day.

Bar Silver is quoted at 22 1/2 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to day at 1/9 5/16 T.T.

**Banks.**—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have reacted from \$830 to \$825 sales and sellers, buyers offering \$815.

**Marine Insurances.**—Unions continue in request and after sales at the enhanced rate of \$972 close with further buyers at the rate. Cantons are wanted at \$390 and close strong, also North Chinas at Tls. 160 and Yangtzes at \$243 ex. 73.

**Fire Insurances.**—China Fires are wanted at \$182 and Hongkong Fires at \$405, but no shares are offering even at an advance on these rates.

**Shipping.**—China and Manilas could be placed at 40 cents. Douglas Steamships have declined from \$69 to \$65; buyers. Indo-Chinas have been booked at various rates from \$148, to \$146 cam div. for cash and equivalent rates for ward, the market closing with sellers at \$147. Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are obtainable at \$22 1/2; also Shell Transports at 91 1/2 and Star Ferries at \$36.

**Refineries.**—China Sugars during the early part of the week rose from \$125 to \$130 but have since declined to a selling rate of \$127, buyers offering \$126. Luzons are a dead market, sellers asking \$38 without finding buyers.

**Mining.**—Kailans are in request at 30/- and Tronohs at 31/-; the London selling rate for the latter stock is 33/9. Raub continues on offer at \$3.90. Langkats have declined from Tls. 38 1/2 to Tls. 37 1/2 buyers; and Ural Caspians have been booked at \$38 1/2. Docks Wharves and Godowns. —Kowloon Wharves are quiet with a sale reported at \$75. Docks are wanted at \$73 1/2, Shanghai Docks at Tls. 62 and Hongkows at Tls. 90.

**Lands, Hotels and Buildings.**—There are buyers of Hotels at \$110. Humphreys Estates at \$8.80. Kowloon Lands at \$40 and West Points at \$72. Hongkong Land Investments have changed hands at \$100 and more shares could probably be placed at the rate.

**Cotton Mills.**—All Cottonshares have been in good demand, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in them. Hongkong Cottons have improved from \$72 to \$80 buyers. Ewo's are in request at Tls. 177 1/2, Internationals at Tls. 01, Kung Yiks at Tls. 10, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 102 1/2 and Sooy Chees at Tls. 45.

**Miscellaneous.**—China Light and Powers after sales at \$4.40 close in further request at the rate, Green Island Cements have buyers at \$3.15, Electrics at \$4.3, Hongkong Trams at \$5.15, Peak Trams at \$9, Steam Laundries at \$3.10, A. S. Watsons at \$6.80 and Union Waterboats at \$17 1/2.

## NOTICES.

## SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal (either in bulk or in bags) at the following rates:—

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either in bulk or in bags) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

## NOTICE

**TO HIRE OR PURCHASE.**  
Wanted two large Steam Launches with Extensive passenger accommodation. Monthly Charter preferable. Negotiate with A. B. C. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

**AN AQUATIC FETE** will be held in the Bath on Saturday, 28th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. 50% of the net proceeds will be handed to the Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund. As a special favour the Band of the Societade Philharmonica will perform during the evening.

**ADMISSION:**  
Ladies... 50 cts.  
Members... 50 cts.  
Non Members (Gentlemen)... \$1.00  
FRANK LAMMERT,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915.

## SINCON &amp; CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

**IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS.** Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Fig. Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders, Nos. 35 and 37, King Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 517.

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE** Cannot be beaten, if Equalled For Broad Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

## EXCHANGE.

<b>Selling.</b>		<b>T/T Marks.....Nom.</b>	
T/T.....	1/9 3/8	Demand Germany.....	2 1/2
Demand.....	1/9 7/16	T/T France.....	2 1/2
30 d/s.....	1/9 1/2	Demand Paris.....	3 1/4
60 d/s.....	1/9 1/2	On Haiphong.....	9 % prem.
4 m/s.....	1/9 5/8	On Saigon.....	8 1/4
T/T Shanghai.....	78 1/2	On Bangkok.....	8 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight		<b>Buying.</b>	
T/T Singapore.....	78	4 m/s L/O.....	1/10
T/T Japan.....	86 1/4	4 m/s D/P.....	1/10 1/8
T/T India.....	134 1/2	6 m/s L/O.....	1/10 1/4
Demand India.....	134 1/2	30 d/s S'ney & M.....	1/10 1/4
T/T Bombay.....	134 1/2	30 d/s San F'co & N.Y.....	1/8
Demand Bombay.....	134 1/2	4 m/s Marks.....	Nom.
T/T Calcutta.....	134 1/2	4 m/s Franks.....	2 1/2
Demand Calcutta.....	134 1/2	6 m/s Franks.....	2 1/2
Demand Manila.....	35 1/2	Gold Leaf per oz.....	\$59.60
T/T San F'co & N.Y.....	5/8	Sovereign.....	\$11.15 nom.
Demand New York.....	41 1/2	Bar Silver, ready.....	23 1/16
T/T Java.....	106 1/2	forward.....	

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces	\$20 3/8	Discount per \$100:	
Chinese.....10	\$20 3/8	Hongkong, 20 cts. pieces	\$9 3/4
		Hongkong, 10	\$9 3/4

## BANKS

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION**  
HEAD OFFICE:  
60, Wall Street, New York  
LONDON OFFICE:  
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

**BRANCHES:—**  
BOMBAY. LONDON.  
CALCUTTA. MANILA.  
CANTON. PANAMA.  
CEBU. PEKING.  
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.  
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.  
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.  
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000  
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**  
Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—  
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.  
Agents at:—  
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

**HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.**  
Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000  
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,200,000

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DIKSON,  
Manager  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

## NOTICE

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of  
**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.**  
Undertaken and Executed by  
S. J. EWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

## BANKS



